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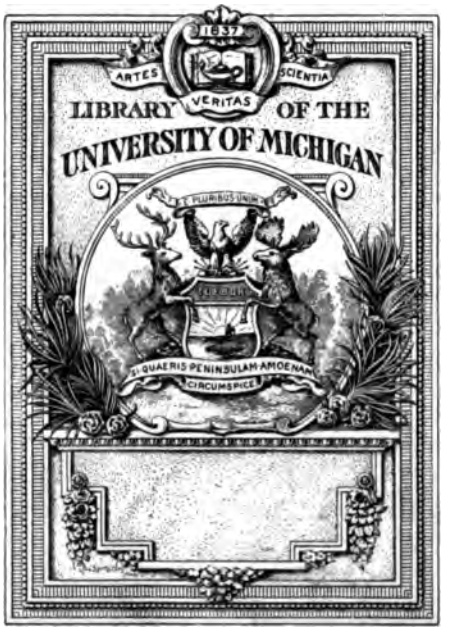
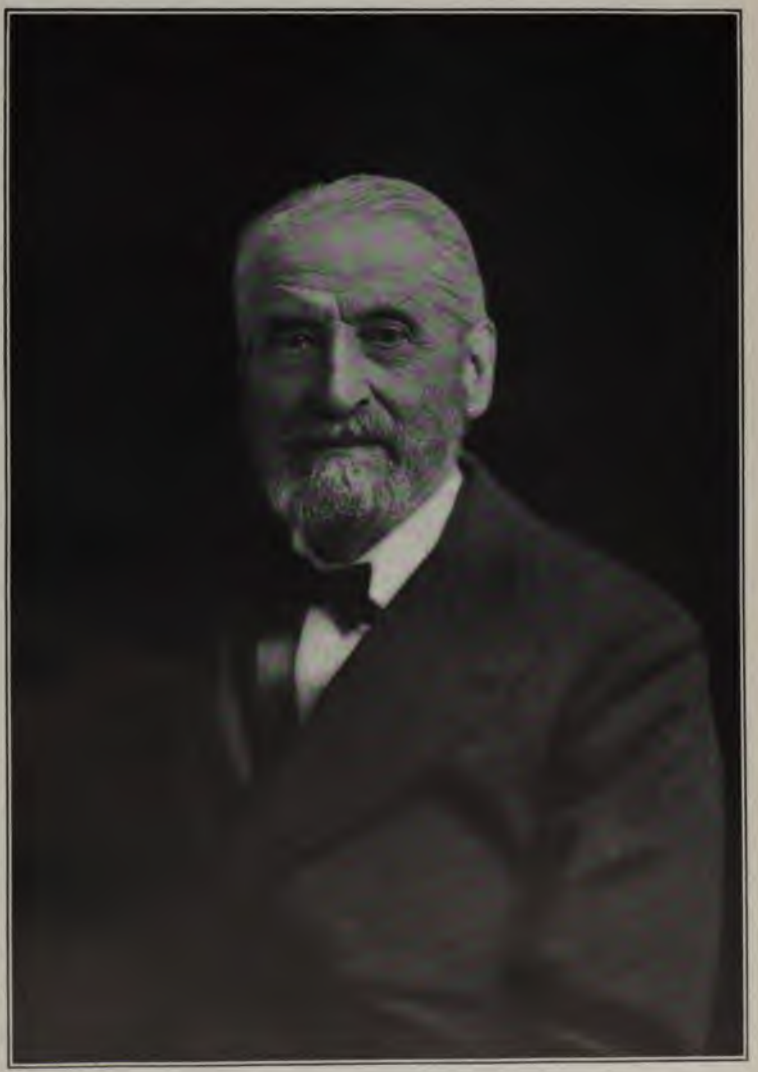
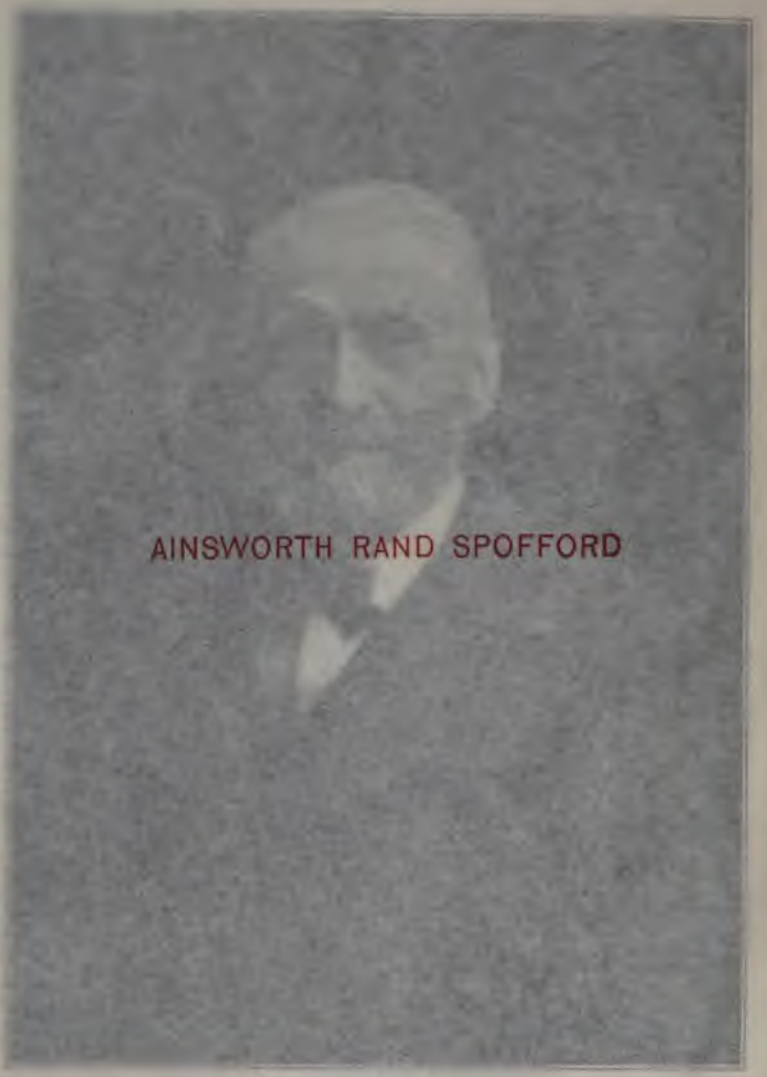


THE GIFT OF
Supt. of Documents

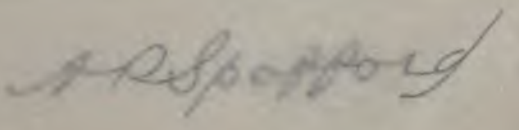


A. R. Spofford

AINSWORTH AND SPOTFORD



AINSWORTH RAND SPOFFORD



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

REPORT OF THE
LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

AND

REPORT OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30
1908

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1908

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LIST OF OFFICERS

LIBRARIANS SINCE THE INCEPTION OF THE LIBRARY

1802–1807—John Beckley, Clerk of the House of Representatives and Librarian
1807–1815—Patrick Magruder, Clerk of the House of Representatives and Librarian
1815–1829—George Watterston
1829–1861—John Silva Meehan
1861–1864—John G. Stephenson
1864–1897 (*June 30*)—Ainsworth Rand Spofford
1897 July 1)–*January 17, 1899*—John Russell Young
1899 (*April 5*)—Herbert Putnam

LIBRARY STAFF

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

HERBERT PUTNAM—Librarian of Congress
APPLETON PRENTISS CLARK GRIFFIN—Chief Assistant Librarian
Allen Richards Boyd—Chief Clerk
Jessica Louise Farnum—Secretary *pro tempore*

DIVISIONS

Reading Rooms—William Warner Bishop, Superintendent; Hugh Alexander Morrison, John Graham Morrison, chief assistants. Reading Room for the Blind—Esther Josselyn Giffin, assistant in charge
Division of Bibliography—Hermann Henry Bernard Meyer, in charge
Card Section—Charles Harris Hastings, Chief
Catalogue Division—James Christian Meinich Hanson, Chief; Charles Martel, Chief Classifier
Division of Documents—James David Thompson, Chief
Division of Manuscripts—Worthington Chauncey Ford, Chief
Division of Maps and Charts—Philip Lee Phillips, Chief
Division of Music—Oscar George Theodore Sonneck, Chief
Order Division—Margaret Drake McGuffey, in charge
Division of Periodicals—Claude Bernard Guittard, Chief

Division of Prints—Arthur Jeffrey Parsons, Chief
Smithsonian Deposit—Paul Brockett, Custodian (office at Smithsonian Institution); Francis Henry Parsons, Assistant in charge
Law Library—Middleton Goldsmith Beaman, Law Librarian

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

THORVALD SOLBERG, Register

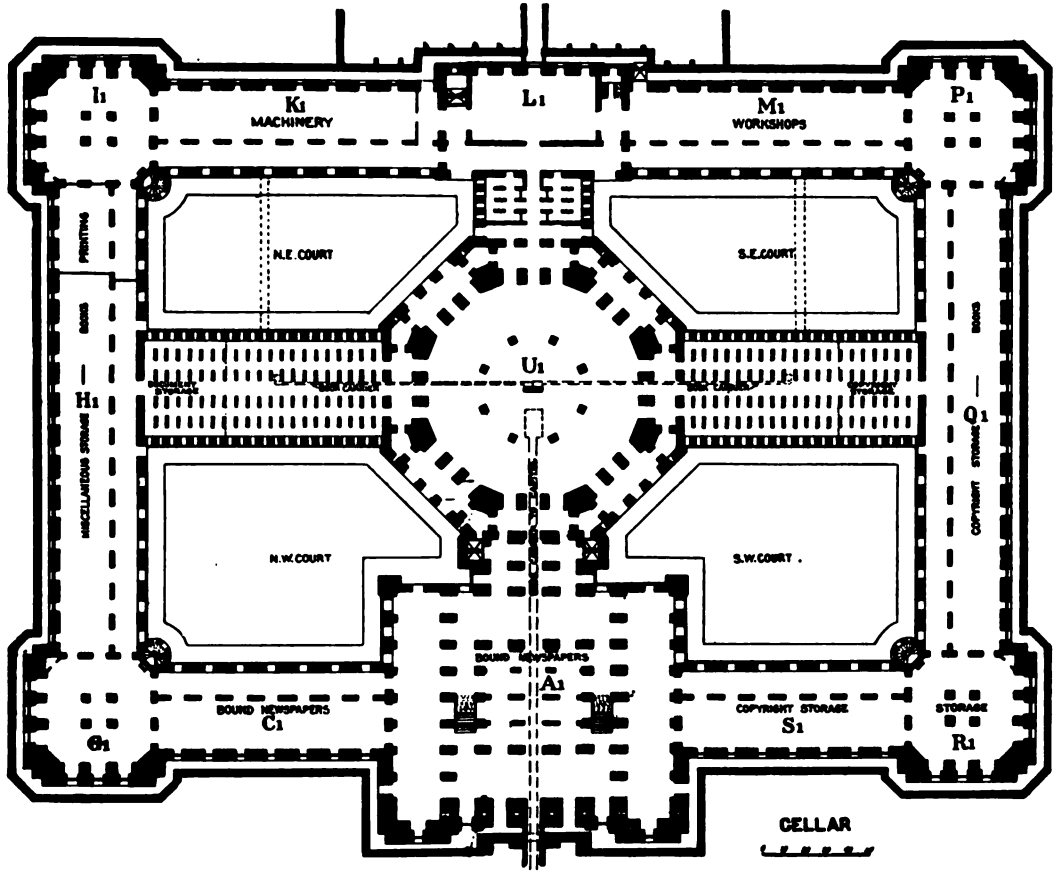
LIBRARY BRANCH, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Printing—William Henry Fisher, foreman
Binding—Henry Clay Espey, foreman

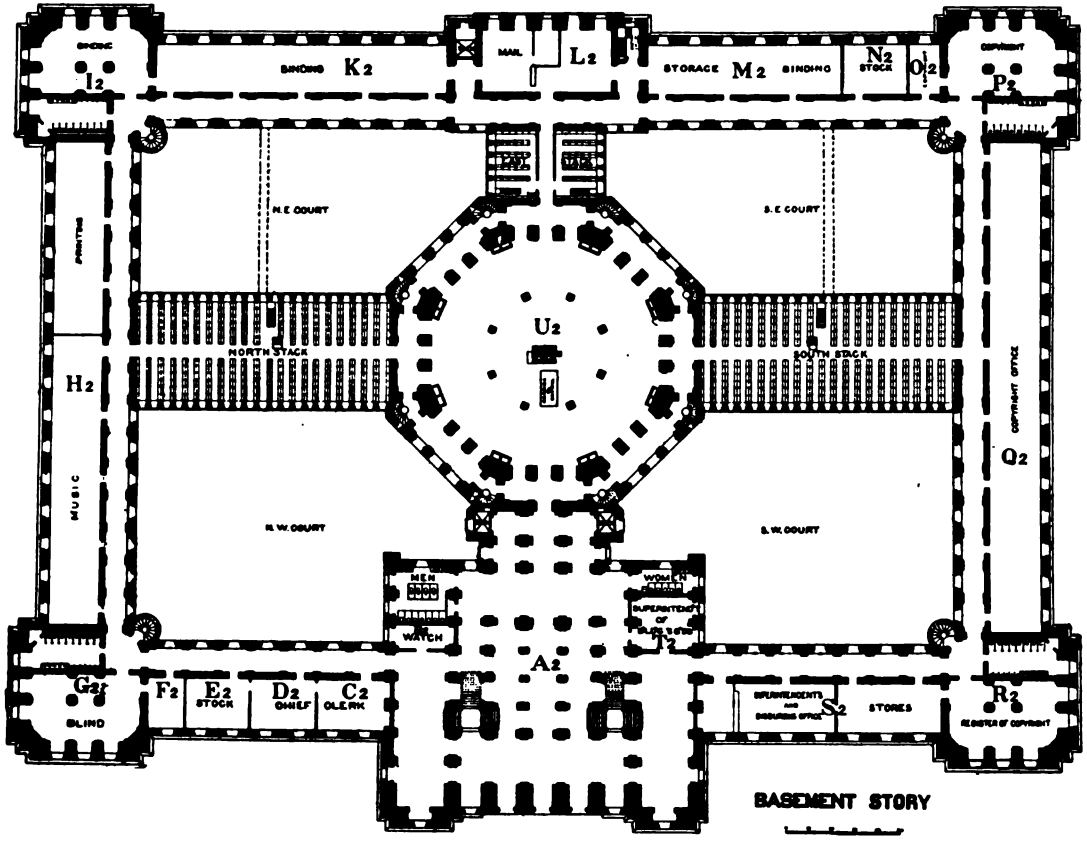
LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS

BERNARD RICHARDSON GREEN—Superintendent
George Norris French, Chief Clerk
William C. Boulden, Chief Engineer
Henry Whitehead, Electrician
John Vanderbilt Würdemann, Captain of the watch

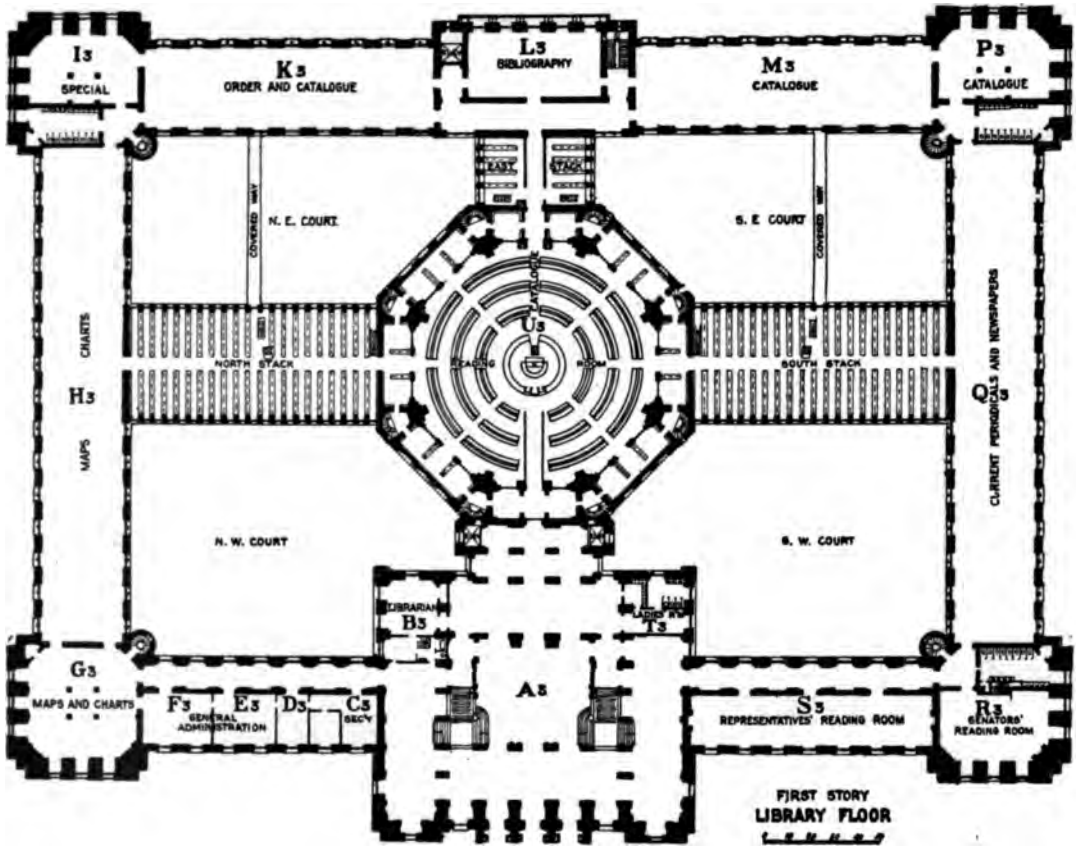
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

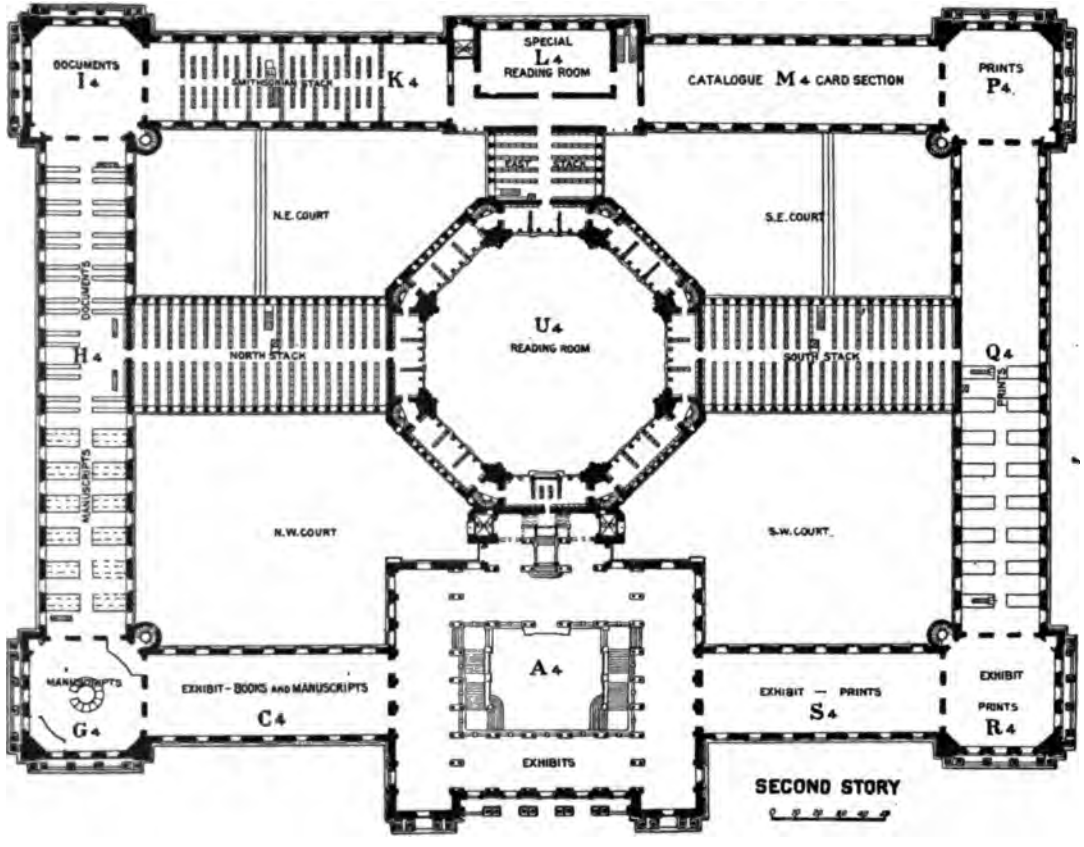


THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. FLOOR PLAN.

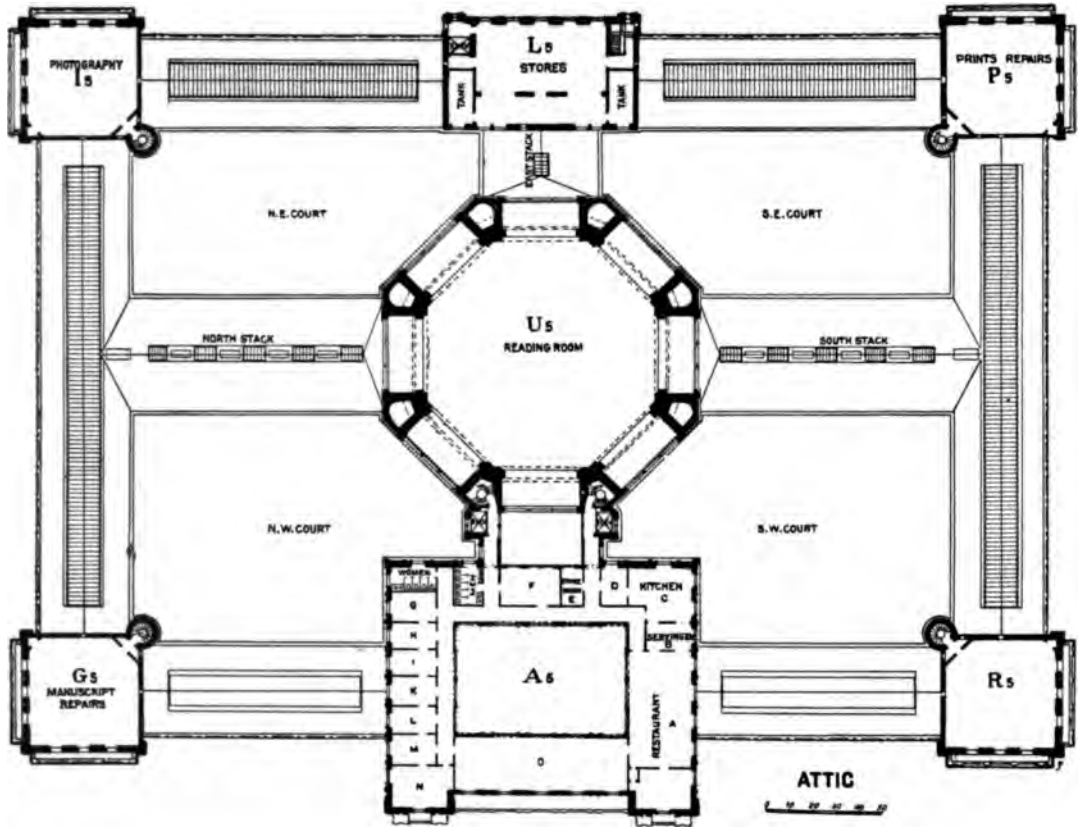


THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS—FLOOR PLAN


I3
SPECIAL
K3
ORDER AND CATALOGUE
L3
BIBLIOGRAPHY
M3
CATALOGUE
P3
CATALOGUE
N. E. COURT
S. E COURT
COVERED WAY
COVERED WAY
CHARTS
H3
MAPS
NORTH STACK
SOUTH STACK
U3
READING ROOM
CURRENT PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS
Q3
N. W. COURT
S. W. COURT
LIBRARIAN
B3
G3
MAPS AND CHARTS
F3
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
E3
D3
C3
A3
S3
REPRESENTATIVES' READING ROOM
R3
SENATORS' READING ROOM
FIRST STORY
LIBRARY FLOOR



THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. FLOOR PLAN.



THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. FLOOR PLAN.

REPORT

OF

THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Washington, D. C., December 7, 1908

SIR: Although this report concludes generally with the fiscal year ending June 30, I can not omit immediate mention of an event of sad significance which has occurred since that date—the death, on August 11, of Ainsworth R. Spofford. His title, during the last eleven years, that of Chief Assistant Librarian, did not obscure his greater office, that of Librarian Emeritus, nor the distinction to the Library or the honor to himself of the service which for thirty-two years he had rendered as its Librarian in chief. His most enduring service—the increase of its collections—continued to the last few weeks of his life, and continued with the enthusiasm, the devotion, the simple, patient, and arduous concentration that had always distinguished it. The history of it during its most influential period will be the history of the Library from 1861 to 1897. This will in due course, and proper amplitude, appear. A résumé of his career, of his relation with the Library and with those who used it, of his place in the profession, of his activities in literature, and of his characteristics among men, was undertaken at a memorial meeting held at the Library on November 12, the addresses at which will doubtless be printed.

This brief note is but the preliminary record due to the moment.

The Chief Assistant Librarianship has been filled by the promotion of Appleton P. C. Griffin from the post of Chief Bibliographer, which he had held since its creation in 1900. Mr. Griffin's entire life has been spent in serviceable library work in connection with research collections; for twenty-nine years (1865–1894) in the Boston Public Library (where he was successively assistant custodian of the shelves, custodian of the building, and keeper of books), and since then, except for a brief interval during which he performed special work for the Boston Athenæum and the Lenox, at the Library of Congress, to which in August, 1897, he was appointed by my predecessor, Librarian Young, as an "assistant librarian." His service here has been incessant and important in dealing with requests for bibliographic information, and the direct aid of research; but he has in addition compiled and edited the reference lists on various topics which have been issued by the Library during the past eight years. His previous bibliographic publications had already gained him a wide reputation.

FINANCE

The table given below exhibits the appropriations and expenditures of the Library proper and of the Copyright Office for the fiscal year, and the appropriations for the year now current. Included also are the appropriations for the equipment and care of the building and grounds, expended by the Superintendent. The allotment for printing and binding (during the past year $202,000) is not included.

Object of appropriations	Appropriations, 1907	Appropriations, 1908	Expenditures, 1908	Appropriations, 1909
Library and Copyright Office:				
Salaries, general service	$237,760.00	$239,060.00	$238,295.50	$239,060.00
Salaries, special service	[a] 2,215.78	[a] 2,348.50	1,987 76	[a] 2,360.74
Salaries, Sunday service	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,965.91	10,000.00
Salaries, distribution of card indexes	[d] 10,800.00	[b] 12,870.23	[c] 12,764.80	16,800.00
Salaries, indexes, digests, and compilation of laws	5,840.00	5,840.00	5,840.00	5,840.00
Salaries, indexes, digests, and compilation of laws, 1907-8	5,000.00	[d] 4,501.92	4,499.17	----------
Salaries, Copyright Office	75,300.00	75,300.00	[e] 74,784.29	77,800.00
Increase of Library	[f] 98,000.00	[f] 108,000.00	107,999.33	[f] 108,000.00
Contingent expenses	7,300.00	7,300.00	7,278.97	7,300.00
Total Library and Copyright Office	452,215.78	465,220.65	463,415.73	467,160.74
Building and grounds:				
Care and maintenance	77,505.00	76,785.00	76,489.33	76,905.00
Fuel, light, and miscellaneous	32,500.00	32,500.00	32,165.53	32,500.00
Furniture and shelving	20,000.00	40,000.00	39,974.64	40,000.00
Sunday opening	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,773.25	2,800.00
Plans for newspaper stack	2,500.00	----------	----------	----------
Book stack, southeast court of building	----------	----------	----------	100,000.00
Grand total	587,520.78	617,305.65	614,818.48	719,365.74

[a] Including balance brought forward.

[b] Includes $1,500 deficiency appropriation, act of February 15, 1908, and $570.23 credits on account of sales of card indexes to Executive Departments and independent institutions of the Government. Does not include $87.28 credits yet to be passed.

[c] This expenditure is offset by subscriptions covered into the Treasury during the past year; $22,286.72 actually applied Does not include indebtedness of $173.45 to be paid when credits on account of sales of card indexes to Executive Departments and independent institutions of the Government have been passed in full.

[d] Balance available July 1, 1907.

[e] This expenditure is offset by fees covered into the Treasury during the past year, $82,387.50.

[f] Exclusive of $1,500 to be expended by the marshal of the Supreme Court for new books for that body.

Appropriations

The appropriations for 1908 varied from those of the year preceding only in the following particulars:

Salaries (general service): The salaries of the Chief Assistants of the Divisions of Documents, Maps and Charts, Prints and Smithsonian, advanced from $1,200 to $1,400; that of the Chief Assistant in the Division of Bibliography from $1,200 to $1,500. The salary of the Assistant in Charge of Binding was increased from $1,200 to $1,400.

Card indexes (distribution of): A deficiency appropriation of $1,500 provided under the act of February 15, 1908.

Law indexes: The appropriation of $5,840 continued for the preparation and publication of the Index to the Statutes at Large. A special appropriation of $5,000 to expedite the preparation and publication of that portion of the Index covering the period since 1873.

Increase of library: The appropriation for general increase advanced from $90,000 to $100,000.

Building and grounds: Salaries: Decrease of 2 watchmen, $1,440; increase of 2 check boys, $720; net decrease, $720. Furniture: Increase from $20,000 to $40,000, the latter being the usual amount appropriated.

Appropriations, 1908-9

The appropriations for 1908-9 make additional provision as follows:

Salaries (Copyright Office): The position of Assistant Register of Copyrights at $2,500.

Card indexes (distribution of): The appropriation for service in connection with the distribution of card indexes increased from $10,800 and $1,500 (deficiency) for 1908 to $16,800 for 1909.

Printing and binding: The allotment decreased to $202,000 as an offset to the increased appropriation for card indexes; certain service heretofore rendered by the Government Printing Office in connection with the distribution of printed catalogue cards and charged to the allotment for Printing

and Binding, now transferred to the Library of Congress and provided for under the appropriation for Card Indexes.

Building and grounds: A telegraph and telephone switch operator at $720 and an assistant telephone switch operator at $600 provided in place of 2 telephone operators at $600 each.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

COPYRIGHT: *Statistics*

The report of the Register of Copyrights appears in full as Appendix II.

The principal statistics of the business done are as follows:

Fees received and applied	Fiscal years—					
	1902–3	1903–4	1904–5	1905–6	1906–7	1907–8
Domestic (50 cents) entries	$44,340.00	$46,360.00	$51,772.00	$54,080.50	$56,287.00	$54,148.50
Foreign ($1) entries	9,299.00	10,410.00	9,830.00	9,543.00	11,255.00	11,445.00
For certificates	14,423.00	14,556.00	15,607.00	15,819.50	16,390.50	16,047.00
For assignments recorded	770.00	1,273.00	808.00	738.00	741.00	708.00
For searches	42.50	30.00	41.00	17.00	11.50	39.00
Total	68,874.50	72,629.00	78,058.00	80,198.00	84,685.00	82,387.50
Total number of deposits received (material of all classes, including duplicates)	177,519	184,799	207,424	211,138	227,047	221,722
Total number of entries	97,979	103,130	113,374	117,704	123,829	119,742
Total communications received, including parcels, but excluding deposits noted above	77,088	73,478	84,063	87,564	92,149	94,764
Total communications sent out (including letters written)	121,249	129,680	137,779	145,020	161,728	164,089

The fees from copyrights are covered into the Treasury and not applied directly to the maintenance of the Copyright Office. They form a regular revenue of the Government, however, and a net revenue over the direct expenses of the Office, as appears from the following comparison:

COPYRIGHT OFFICE: *Receipts and expenses*

RECEIPTS		
Fees covered in during the fiscal year 1907–8, as above		$82,387.50
EXPENSES		
Salaries as stated	$74,784.29	
Stationery and sundries	1,182.90	
		75,967.19
Net cash earnings		6,420.31

The amount expended for salaries ($74,784 29) includes the sum of $4,680 paid in salaries to certain employees who have been classifying and crediting the old deposits received prior to 1897. This expenditure is chargeable to arrears. The *current* expenses of the Office are therefore considerably more than met by the *current* receipts.

The above statement includes all *disbursements* except the cost of furniture, of printing, and of binding, but only *cash* receipts.

In addition to cash fees the copyright business brings each year to the Government, in the articles deposited, property to the value of many thousands of dollars. During the past fiscal year 221,722 such articles were received. The value of those drawn up into the collections of the Library far exceeded the amount of net cash earnings.

The work of the Copyright Office is divided into two portions: (1) The current business, covering applications received since the reorganization of the Office under the Register in 1897; (2) the arrears, the classification, crediting, and indexing of the entries and deposits prior to 1897 (i. e., from 1870, when the copyright business was first placed under the Librarian of Congress).

Current copyright business

On the 3d day of July, 1908, when the report of the Copyright Office was submitted, the remittances received up to the third mail of the day had been recorded and acknowledged; the account books of the bookkeeping division were written up and posted to June 30, and the accounts rendered to the Treasury Department were settled up to and including the month of June, while earned fees to June 30, inclusive, had been paid into the Treasury.

All copyright applications received up to and during June 30 had been passed upon and refunds made. The total unfinished business for the full eleven years from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1908, amounts to but $266.73, as against a total of completed business for the same period of $774,606.

At the close of business on July 3, 1908, the titles for record had been dated, classified, and numbered to July 2 (inclusive) for books and periodicals and to July 1 for all other classes. All titles had been indexed up to and including June 30.

The articles of all classes deposited during the year had been stamped, catalogued, and credited up to the receipts of June 30, inclusive.

The Catalogue of Copyright Entries, which since the transfer of its publication from the Treasury Department to the Library of Congress (*see* Appendix II) has been issued in four separate parts, had been brought forward, in the new series, to Part 1, books, etc., Vol. 5, No. 1, July 2; Part 2, periodicals, Vol. 3, Nos. 23–26, June; Part 3, musical compositions, Vol. 3, Nos. 23–26, June; Part 4, engravings, cuts, and prints, etc., Vol. 4, Nos. 23–26, June.

The certificate and non-certificate entries had been recorded to June 30, inclusive, and certificates and notices of entry to the same date made, revised, and mailed.

Copyright business prior to July 1, 1897

Credited articles to the number of 34,782 (including 426 pamphlets, 19,185 periodicals, and 14,886 musical compositions) have been filed away under year and number. In the work of crediting deposits, 15,979 articles were handled and 15,328 articles (including 14,830 musical compositions and 322 pamphlets) were credited and filed, those desired by the Library being forwarded to the shelves for use. In the case of 651 articles, identification and credit could not be made, and they were accordingly indexed and (except those desired by the Library) filed for convenient reference.

Titles to the number of 116,776, entered prior to July 1, 1897, but heretofore filed only in rough bundles, have been collated, arranged, and permanently filed.

At the close of business June 30, 1908, there remained uncredited in the files of the Copyright Office 73,081 articles deposited prior to July 1, 1897, as follows:

Pamphlets and leaflets	34,444
Periodical numbers	8,020
Musical compositions	18,993
Posters	2,969
Articles which could not be credited	8,655
Total	73,081

During the past eleven years the business done by the Office shows the following:

Total number of entries	1,112,398
Total number of articles deposited	1,936,050
Total amount of fees received and applied	$774,606.00
Total expenditure for service	$651,881.55
Net receipts above expenses for service	$122,724.45

During the thirty-eight years since the copyright work became a business of the Library of Congress the total number of entries has been 1,993,254.

INCREASE OF THE LIBRARY

Contents of the Library June 30, 1907, and June 30, 1908

Adopting the count of printed books and pamphlets made in June, 1902, as being accurate, the total contents of the Library, inclusive of the Law Library, at the close of the past two fiscal years were as follows:

Description	Contents of the Library		
	1907	1908	Gain
Books	1,433,848	1,535,008	101,160
Manuscripts (report omitted)			
Maps and charts (pieces)	98,382	105,118	6,736
Music (volumes and pieces)	464,618	483,411	18,793
Prints	253,822	279,567	25,745

Description	Net accessions	
	1907	1908
Printed books and pamphlets	54,604	100,067
Manuscripts (report omitted)		
Maps and charts (volumes and pieces)	8,513	6,736
Music (volumes and pieces)	27,108	18,793
Prints (pieces)	39,546	27,745
Miscellaneous	271	113

Books and pamphlets by sources

The accessions of books and pamphlets during the past two years, in detail, classified by source, were as follows:

How acquired	1907	1908
By purchase	11,210	22,424
By gift	10,025	10,792
By transfer from United States Government libraries	10,476	62,957
From the Public Printer by virtue of law	1,444	3,319
By International Exchange (from foreign governments)	10,039	8,755

How acquired	1907	1908
Gifts of the United States Government in all its branches	1,464	1,394
Gifts from state governments	3,245	4,128
Gifts from local governments	458	404
Gifts from corporations and associations	158	331
By copyright	9,103	9,074
By Smithsonian	6,348	3,858
By exchange (piece for piece)	1,853	6,889
By priced exchange	482	464
Library of Congress publications (specially bound)	143	152
Gain of volumes by separation in binding	12,517	12,308
Total added—books, pamphlets, and pieces	78,965	147,249
DEDUCTIONS		
By consolidation in binding and by completion of periodical volumes	9,456	4,489
Duplicates sent in exchange	14,418	38,951
Returns of college and library catalogues	487	2,553
Books withdrawn from stacks and returned to Copyright Office		96
	24,361	46,089
Net accessions	54,604	101,160

With the exception of manuscripts, and the Whitaker collection of lithographs (a purchase), only one collection of importance in any department of literature has been acquired during the year. This was the Huitfeldt-Kaas collection of Scandinavian literature, described below. The gifts—apart from manuscripts, music, and prints, of which special mention is made under these heads—have

been routine (from governments or institutions) or of ordinary material. Their total has, however, reached 10,370 pieces.

HUITFELDT-KAAS COLLECTION

As stated above, the important purchase of the year *en bloc* was of the Huitfeldt-Kaas collection. This was the private library of Henrik Jörgen Huitfeldt-Kaas, the late state archivist of Norway.

Mr. Huitfeldt-Kaas died in 1905 at the age of seventy-two. He was, at the time of his death, the head of the Norwegian branch of the well-known noble family of the name Huitfeldt-Kaas, celebrated alike in Danish and Norwegian history.

The state archivist was a man of quiet and studious habits. Even as a young man he had developed a strong love of books, and when, at the age of eighteen, he entered the University of Christiania, in 1852, he had already laid the foundation of his private library. In the university he devoted himself for some years to the study of law; but his interest in history, especially in genealogy, biography, and local history, was so strong that he soon abandoned the field of jurisprudence and decided to give all his time and energy to historical research. He accordingly entered the service of the Public Records office of Norway in 1858 and remained there until the time of his death in 1905, having become the chief state archivist in 1896. He was the leading member of various historical and other learned societies, being for several years the president of the Danish-Norwegian Biographical Society. In his historical researches he had paid particular attention to the history of the Norwegian nobility, æsthetics, the drama, and the stage. In fact, his history of the Christiania theater is one of his leading works. His chief work, however, begun in 1861, consisted in the editing of the Diplomatarium Norvegicum. His

HUITFELDT-KAAS COLLECTION

researches in connection with this compilation necessitated frequent visits to Copenhagen and Stockholm. It was during these sojourns in the capitals of Denmark and Sweden that he found many opportunities to enrich his private library by purchases of rare and valuable works which, through his intimate knowledge of the book-shops and second-hand dealers, he was frequently able to pick up at exceptionally low prices.

As an ardent bibliophile he kept in constant touch with the book market, and his library shows that his selections were made with rare discrimination. It contains, for instance, first editions of all the works of Ibsen, Björnson, and Jonas Lie, now very difficult to obtain. It also includes many valuable editions of the works of other leading masters of Denmark and Norway during the nineteenth century, a period of remarkable productivity in the literature of these countries. In Scandinavian biography, genealogy, local and theatrical history; the collection numbers many valuable works which at the present time it would be impossible to obtain at any price in open market. Of large sets it contains, besides the "Diplomatarium," several of the leading periodicals of Norway and Denmark. There are, for example the "Illustreret tidende" complete from the beginning, with files of the chief historical and genealogical periodicals and numerous valuable reference works. Of the early laws of Norway, the collection includes some works which to-day are found in only a few libraries of Europe and probably in no other library of the United States.

The entire collection numbers about 5,000 volumes and is in fine condition, Mr. Huitfeldt-Kaas having always taken a great pride in the appearance of his books and personally superintended their binding.

In any mention of this acquisition we must make special acknowledgment of the services of Mr. Haakon Nyhuus,

Librarian of Deichmanske Bibliothek, at Christiania, and well known in this country as the official representative of Norway at the International Library Congress of 1904. Mr. Nyhuus not merely aided us to a judgment of the collection, but personally assisted in the transfer of it.

Nor must we omit appreciation of the spirit shown by the heirs of Mr. Huitfeldt-Kaas who considered in the negotiations less the mere commercial value of the collection than the public service which it might perform in the National Library of the United States. The significance of this service may be estimated from the fact that there are now nearly five million persons in the United States who are natives, or immediate descendants of natives, of Scandinavia; and that there are now chairs of Scandinavian literature in the Universities of Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wisconsin, and courses at Harvard, Columbia, Cornell, and other universities, as well as at various denominational colleges and academies, especially in the West. Through our system of inter-library loan this collection will become available to teachers, students, and investigators throughout the country.

EXCHANGES

These have continued and increased in volume, no less than 38,951 pieces having been sent out (to various libraries). The material received from various government libraries under the appropriation act of February 25, 1903, totaled 62,957 pieces as against 10,476 in 1907. The practice which this transfer implies is relieving healthily various bureau libraries of material irrelevant to the work of the particular bureau, and enabling the Library of Congress to strengthen not merely its own, but other collections, including those of other bureaus.

DIVISION OF MANUSCRIPTS

(From the report of the chief, Mr. Ford)

The accessions of manuscripts which have been important are described in detail in Appendix III of this Report.

MSS. Gifts

Among the more important collections received by gift are: The papers of Harry Innes, a distinguished personage in Kentucky affairs in the early part of the nineteenth century; and the papers of the firms of Riggs & Company and of Corcoran & Riggs, the mercantile and banking house of long and honorable standing in Washington.

The receipt of the manuscripts bequeathed by Mr. J. Henley Smith was recorded in the last annual report without any attempt at evaluation or analysis of their contents. In Appendix III will be found a description of their principal characteristics. The transcripts and notes from Spanish sources bequeathed by Mr. Woodbury Lowery are the subject of further notice in the same Appendix. Mrs. David Murray of Brunswick, N. J., gave the papers of her husband, Mr. David Murray, who had a commission in 1873 from the Japanese Government to reform the educational system of Japan. Papers relating to the Lafayette family were given by M. Émile Edouard Cellérier. An appreciative notice of these appears in the Appendix which includes various other items of interest received by gift as well as purchase. Among the latter is a royal decree issued by Philip IV of Spain, the terms of which are notable.

DIVISION OF MANUSCRIPTS: *Equipment and collections*

One new exhibition case, made on a special pattern, has been installed in the exhibition corridor, thus filling the last space available for exhibition purposes. A new case for the catalogue cards has been ordered, and the second gallery in the north curtain will soon be inclosed in glass and made available for manuscripts. These additions to the equipment of the Division practically complete what will be needed for some years. The second gallery will be very useful in

giving space for storing and arranging manuscripts, and eventually for holding the collections that are not much in demand. The increase of the card catalogue each year is rapid, because a single worker can prepare about 7,000 cards, and three persons put out 21,000 cards a year. It is hardly possible to prepare cross-reference cards to manuscripts, as a single paper (like the petition of the inhabitants of Vandalia) may require 400 or 500 cards. Yet the time may come when such a scheme can be utilized on a restricted plan. At present the printed calendars offer the best solution, with this advantage also that such calendars may be distributed so widely as to meet the needs of all interested, however remote from the Capital.

The fact that one-half of the north curtain of the Library, with its three tiers of cases, is now complete and houses material sufficient to occupy more than one-half of this inclosed space, offers an opportunity for a retrospect. In 1900 the Division consisting of five employees occupied one of the corner rooms of the building, and its collections, which were largely of transcripts made by Peter Force, were housed in a few cases. The most notable collections had been obtained by the purchase of the Thomas Jefferson and Peter Force libraries, and constituted a quite unimportant part of the value of those libraries. The collections were so moderate in size that a nearly full list was given in the report of the Librarian for 1901 (pp. 335–344). Many notable pieces were named, but apart from the Rochambeau, John Paul Jones, and Vernon-Wager papers, there was no collection of personal papers so large as to be accounted *the* collection of such papers. Two calendars had been issued—the Washington and the Jones—both of which have been rendered incomplete by subsequent acquisitions of manuscripts. To-day the report could not pretend to list the principal collections of the Division in such detail,

DIVISION OF MANUSCRIPTS

so great is the volume; and the scope and importance to historical study of the leading collections are shown by the accompanying diagram, prepared by Mr. John C. Fitzpatrick, of this Division, in which only the leading collections are named, and the years each approximately covers. The rapid increase and the strength of the collections for certain periods are shown in this manner far better than could be done by any detailed description. Such a record of growth is very satisfactory.

The tasks performed in the Division in the last year were as follows: The calendar of the military papers of Washington has steadily progressed and without interruption. Probably one more year will be required for this work. The calendar of the New Mexico papers has also progressed, and has reached the year 1791, the work being pushed forward as rapidly as the trained calendarist can perform it. The Spanish records of East Florida have all been opened and jacketed, and are to be calendared on the completion of the New Mexico papers. The Andrew Johnson papers have been calendared to 1865. Each of these tasks involves the preparation of thousands of cards, the reading of thousands of documents, and the determination of many perplexing questions of writer, date, and place. The British transcripts are roughly indexed and carded as received. The Van Buren papers have been calendared through 1838. Added to these constant and exacting duties have been the examination of collections offered, and the arrangement of such as are acquired by the Library. This has been done with a force no larger than that of 1900, but with an organization and efficiency so much greater as to permit its accomplishment.

The publication of the Journals of the Continental Congress has continued without interruption on the plan origi-

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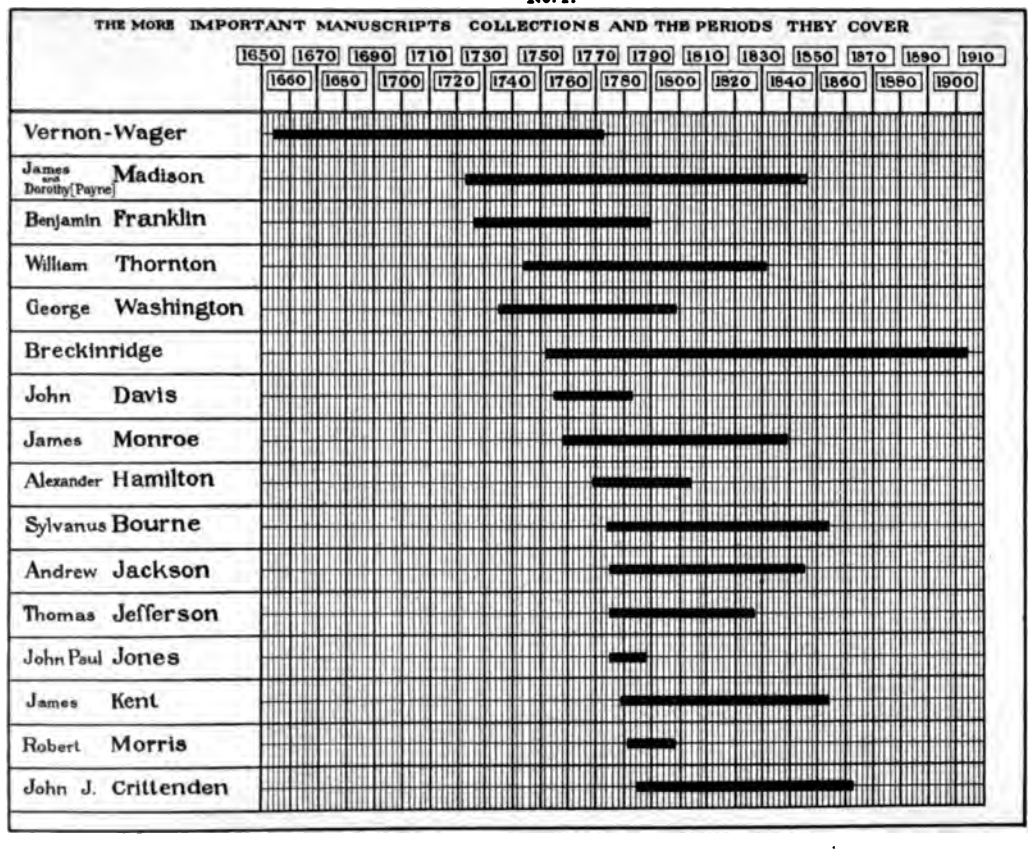
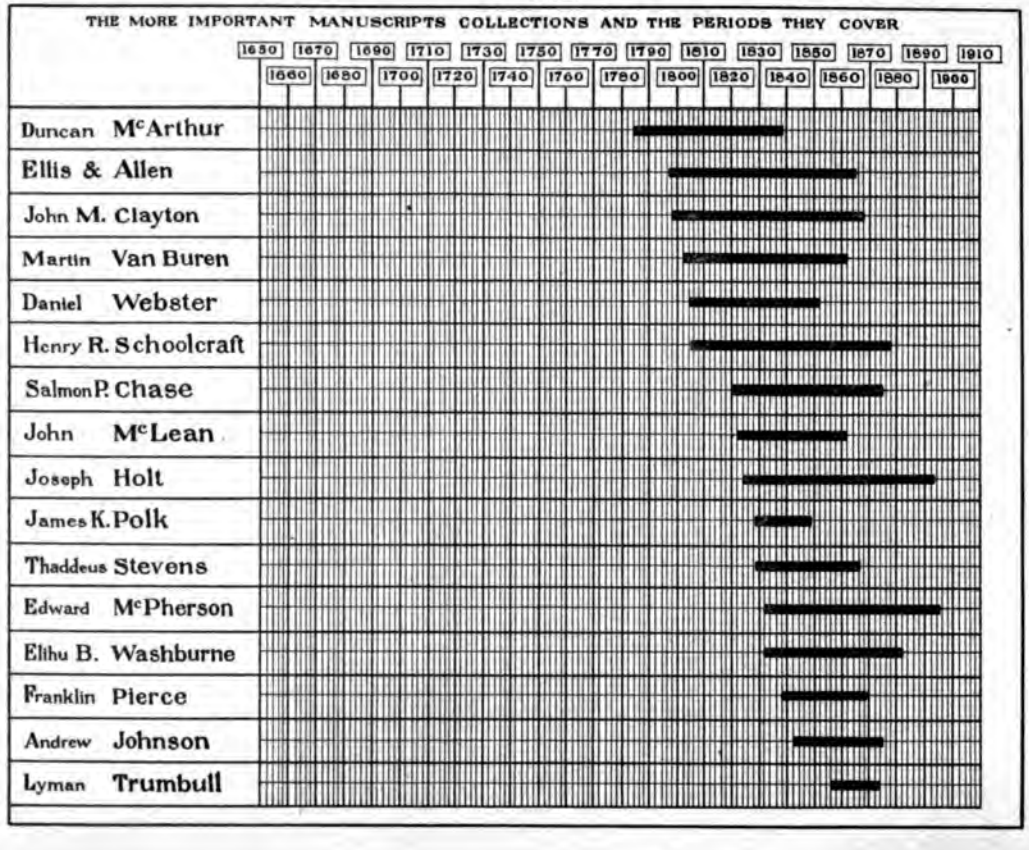
No. 1.



No. 2.


THE MORE IMPORTANT MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTIONS AND THE PERIODS THEY COVER
1650 1670 1690 1710 1730 1750 1770 1790 1810 1830 1850 1870 1890 1910
1660 1680 1700 1720 1740 1760 1780 1800 1820 1840 1860 1880 1900
Duncan McArthur
Ellis & Allen
John M. Clayton
Martin Van Buren
Daniel Webster
Henry R. Schoolcraft
Salmon P. Chase
John McLean
Joseph Holt
James K. Polk
Thaddeus Stevens
Edward McPherson
Elihu B. Washburne
Franklin Pierce
Andrew Johnson
Lyman Trumbull

nally laid down in 1903. In the last twelve months three volumes (X, XI, and XII), covering the record for 1778, were printed; the records for 1779, also comprising three volumes were prepared for the printer and sent to him promptly; and the preparation of the copy for 1780 begun. Thus no delay has occurred from any side. After 1779 so large a part of the journals was omitted in the printed volumes, through considerations of economy or of public policy, as to give to this edition the value of a new work. Its utility has been widely acknowledged, and it is gratifying to find that no serious defect in method of compilation and publication has been pointed out. The insertion of the committee reports is recognized as adding much to the interest and sequence of the record.

The number of pieces of manuscript repaired and mounted in the fiscal year was 8,632, nearly all of which belonged to the Washington Papers. In addition, there were 550 Jackson papers treated for binding, and 22 volumes of those papers have been bound, covering the collection to the year 1815. Also additional were the opening, moistening, and pressing of forty-two volumes of the Florida papers, and many individual items repaired for this and other Divisions, demanding special treatment.

The figures of regular repairs for five years have been: 1903–4, 3,650; 1904–5, 7,817; 1905–6, 8,830; 1906–7, 8,033; 1907–8, 8,632.

These are exclusive of what can be regarded as outside of regular series. It is impossible to measure with any degree of accuracy the output by mere number of pieces, as a single manuscript may require any time from a few minutes to days in its treatment. Yet it is certain that the output has increased, and increased to an extent greater than the figures show. The collection now being treated, the Washington Papers, had been so much and so carelessly handled

as to demand much more attention than such a collection as the Jackson. That the figure of 8,632 pieces should, under such conditions, have been reached, is proof of efficiency. A further evidence of this, if any were needed, is the increasing number of visitors from other library institutions to inspect the processes employed, and the large number of inquiries from many quarters concerning the methods, the special materials, and recipes used. Much naturally depends upon the individual skill of the repairer; but only practice and proper methods are needed to do what is required to preserve manuscripts against ordinary wear and tear. The salient fact is the increasing interest in the subject, and the recognition that the Library repair room offers the best opportunity for obtaining a knowledge of the essentials demanded.

There are many questions still to be considered before the methods of repairing manuscript or printed material can be regarded as determined. The Bureau of Standards is conducting examinations of papers and inks, and measuring the effect of sunlight on texture and paper and permanency of ink. The results can not but be of high service, and must direct attention to new repair materials, if not new processes of treating papers that have suffered injury. The element of cost may thus be modified so as to permit a more general adoption of the best methods—a much desired object.

The Division of Manuscripts lost one of its trained assistants when Mr. Wilmer Ross Leech went to the office of the State Historian, Albany, New York. He had been in the Division since 1900 and had prepared calendars of some of the collections, as well as become expert in reading the manuscripts of the seventeenth century.

DIVISION OF DOCUMENTS

(From the report of the Chief, Mr. Thompson)

DOCUMENTS. *Accessions*

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, the accessions to the Library through the Division of Documents were as follows:

How acquired	Volumes	Pamphlets	Total
Received by virtue of law	1,204	2,115	3,319
Gifts of the Government of the United States in all its branches	593	801	1,394
Gifts of state governments	2,112	2,016	4,128
Gifts of local governments	243	161	404
Gifts of foreign governments (international exchange)	6,609	2,146	8,755
Gifts of corporations and associations	174	157	331
By transfer	1,223	1,937	3,160
Total to be recorded	12,158	9,333	21,491
By purchase, exchange, deposit, and transfer (counted in the Order Division)	12,623	7,709	20,332
By binding periodicals	1,857	----------	1,857
Total handled	26,638	17,042	43,680

In addition to the above, 1,902 sheet maps and charts and 39 atlases have been received by official donation.

An increase of 30 per cent over the document accessions of the previous fiscal year is indicated by these figures, and comparison with the statistics of the year ending June 30, 1906, shows that the number of volumes and pamphlets received in the Division during twelve months has increased almost 100 per cent in two years. Since the beginning of 1901, when a separate count of the material handled in the Division of Documents was inaugurated, the total

DOCUMENTS: *Accessions*

accessions in its field have amounted to 189,763 volumes and pamphlets.

In order to compare the work done by the Division from year to year, the annual totals of volumes and pamphlets handled should be divided into two parts: (*a*) receipts by international exchange, and from State and municipal governments, chambers of commerce, and corporations; (*b*) United States documents received by law or from the issuing offices, transfers from the department libraries, Smithsonian deposit, and documents acquired by purchase or exchange of duplicates. This is shown in the following table:

Documents: Accessions	Volumes and pamphlets received	
	(a)	(b)
1900–1	(*)	(*)
1901–2	9,062	6,989
1902–3	7,699	21,116
1903–4	7,561	4,392
1904–5	8,210	17,900
Average 1901–1905	8,133	12,600
1905–6	9,106	12,031
1906 7	13,900	18,210
1907–8	13,618	28,205
Average 1905–1908	12,208	19,482

* Accessions not classified.

The annual accessions in group (a) afford a measure of the results of the Division's activity as an agent for the acquisition of official publications direct from issuing sources other than the United States government; the fluctuation shown by the second column of figures is largely

accidental, being due mainly to the variation in the amount of material transferred from other government libraries.

Foreign documents

The preparation of want lists of foreign documents has been continued during the past year along the lines indicated in the last annual report. In addition to the channels of communication with the publishing centers therein described, we have availed ourselves of the services of the Bureau of International Exchanges in forwarding the lists to the appropriate offices. Statements of our wants have been sent during the year to the following countries: Argentine Republic, Bavaria, Belgium, Bolivia, Great Britain (Patent Office), Budapest, Buenos Aires (Province), Bulgaria, Ceylon, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Egypt, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Japan, Netherlands, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nicaragua, Peru, Queensland, Salvador, Siam, South Australia, Switzerland, and Victoria. It is expected that the want lists for the few remaining countries will be completed and sent out before Congress meets in December.

In response to requests outstanding a year ago, and from some of those above mentioned also, special shipments of documents have been received as follows: Argentine Republic, 189 volumes and pamphlets; Commonwealth of Australia, 6; Belgium, 511; Brazil, 307; Budapest, 15; Bulgaria, 101; Ecuador, 44; France, 1,803; Hungary, 105; Italy, 637; Japan, 92; New Brunswick, 100; Peru, 113; Prussia, 101; Queensland, 305; Switzerland, 133; Tunis, 50; Victoria, 308; Western Australia, 151. There were received also 482 maps from Hungary, 89 from France, and 71 from Victoria; and from the British Government a set of the volumes containing the British case, counter case, and argument in the Anglo-Venezuelan boundary dispute, with appendices, index, minutes of proceedings and atlas. We are advised that further consign-

ments from Ceylon, India, Queensland, the Bureau of Statistics of Bulgaria, and the French Chamber of Deputies are on their way to us.

International exchanges

The following table shows the receipts by international exchange since the organization of the Division of Documents:

Accessions: International exchange	Volumes and pamphlets
1900–1	6,476
1901–2	5,850
1902–3	4,809
1903–4	4,916
1904–5	[a] 3,506
Average 1900–1905	5,111
1905–6	3,522
1906–7	10,039
1907–8	8,755
Average 1905–1908	7,438

[a] The gifts from foreign governments reported in this year included also 2,968 volumes and pamphlets (miscellaneous publications) which formed parts of the official exhibits at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

It is estimated that under normal conditions the number of volumes and pamphlets received annually from foreign governments should amount to about 7,000.

The negotiations for the establishment of international exchange with China were brought to a successful conclusion, and a collection of sheep-bound congressional documents from 1901 to date was despatched to the American-Chinese Publication Exchange Department, Shanghai Bureau of Foreign Affairs, in February. Liberia has been added to the list of countries receiving partial sets of United States documents in exchange for their own official publications.

State documents

A revised want list of the journals and documents of the various state legislatures and of the reports of state officers has been prepared during the year and is now in press. It is to be distributed to libraries for the purpose of obtaining the material needed, as far as possible, by interlibrary exchange of duplicates. The distributing agencies in the various States have already supplied all the material that is at their disposal.

Municipal documents

A beginning has been made with the development of the collection of municipal documents, American and foreign. One hundred and two volumes of such publications were obtained from the leading cities of Great Britain during the early part of 1908, and a systematic gathering of the documents of American municipalities was begun in June, following the reclassification and shelf listing of the existing collection in the Library.

LAW LIBRARY

The accessions during the year were as follows:

How acquired	1906–7		1907–8	
	Main Library	Conference Library	Main Library	Conference Library
By copyright	1,720		1,506	
By gift	1,444	64	1,022	93
By purchase	1,958	272	1,843	233
Total	5,122	336	4,371	326
Total accessions	5,458		4,697	
Total contents of Law Library	122,119		126,816	

The more noteworthy accessions have been:

Law Library: Accessions

By gift: France, Tables analytiques; Arrêts de la cour de cassation (criminelle). 11 vols.; Bulletin officiel du Ministère de la justice. 18 vols.; Hungary, Landesgesetzsammlung und Gesetzsammlung. 23 vols.; Évi Torvenyek Gyüjteménye. 37 vols.

By purchase: Belgium, Jurisprudence du Port d'Anvers with tables. 1856–1905. 53 vols.; Jurisprudence des tribunaux. 1852–1904. 54 vols.; Germany, Rechtslexikon, Weiske. 16 vols.; Studien zur Erläuterung des bürgerlichen Rechts, Leonhard. 27 vols.; Great Britain, Central Criminal Court Reports. 49 vols.; Newfoundland, Session Laws, 1835 . . . 1886. 27 vols.; New Brunswick, Session Laws, 1838–43. 6 vols.; Nova Scotia, Session Laws, 1830 . . . 1865. 20 vols.; South Australia, Session Laws, 1876–87. 12 vols.; Tasmania, Session Laws, 1856 . . . 79. 10 vols.; Cape of Good Hope, Supreme Court Reports. 13 vols.; Law Journal, London, 1866–77 (News and Notes). 22 vols.; Law Notes, London, 1882–1906. 25 vols.; Netherlands, Regtsgeleerdheid en Wetgeving, with Bijblad. 120 vols.; Bijdragen tot de kennis van het Staats-, Provinciaal en gemeente-bestuur in Nederland. 1857–1889. 30 vols.; Spain, Boletin de la Revista general de legislacion y jurisprudencia. 120 vols.; Sweden, Tidskrift för Lagstiftung, Lagskipning och Förvalting, 1864–88. 26 vols.; Massachusetts, Session Laws, 1816 . . . 1880. 18 vols.; Vermont, Session Laws, 1810 . . . 1869. 60 vols.

Service

Dr. George Winfield Scott, who entered our service December, 1903, as Law Librarian, resigned that office on October 31, 1907, continuing, however, through the remainder of the fiscal year—i. e., until June 30, 1908—upon the indexing work described below, for whose institution, plan, method, and progress he was chiefly responsible, and which has passed its stage of experiment and of demonstration with the issue

of the volume now published. He was succeeded as Law Librarian by Mr. Middleton G. Beaman, who had already served the Library for over a year in connection with the indexing.

INDEXES, DIGESTS, AND COMPILATIONS OF LAW

(From the report of Mr. Middleton G. Beaman, now Law Librarian, but in immediate conduct of the indexing from its organization in 1906)

In the Sundry Civil Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1907 appeared the following paragraph (34 Stat. L., 753):

> To systematize the preparation of law indexes and so forth and to provide trained law clerks therefor: To enable the Librarian of Congress to direct the Law Librarian to prepare a new index to the Statutes at Large, in accordance with a plan previously approved by the Judiciary Committees of both Houses of Congress, and to prepare such other indexes, digests and compilations of law as may be required for Congress and other official use, five thousand eight hundred and forty dollars to pay for five additional assistants in the Law Library: One at eighteen hundred dollars, one at twelve hundred dollars, one at nine hundred dollars and two at seven hundred and twenty dollars each and for the Law Librarian five hundred dollars, the said sum to be paid to the Law Librarian notwithstanding seventeen hundred and sixty five of the Revised Statutes.

In compliance with this statute, and under direction of the then Law Librarian, Dr. George W. Scott, work was begun early in July of 1906 upon the plan required by the statute to be submitted for the approval of the Judiciary Committees of both Houses of Congress.

Index to Statutes at Large

This plan took the form of an elaborate but tentative scheme of headings, subheadings, and cross references, designed as a framework on which to subjoin the *entries* or references to the statutes, and as a unifying guide by means

Law indexes

of which uniformity of results could be obtained in the actual indexing. This tentative classification, contained in a printed volume of nearly 800 pages, widely spaced and margined to permit of interlineations and corrections, was submitted not only to the Judiciary Committees of both Houses of Congress, but to specialists in the various subjects in the government service and throughout the legal profession, with a request for criticisms and suggestions. It was a matter of surprise and regret that almost no suggestions of value were received.

The plan did not receive the necessary approval of the Senate Judiciary Committee until March, 1907. Owing to this delay and also to the need experienced by Congress for a comprehensive subject-index to the Federal statutes in force, work was then begun at once on a subject-index to the general and permanent law found in the Revised Statutes of 1873 and the seventeen volumes of the Statutes at Large which follow—altogether about 25,000 quarto pages of statutes. This has now been completed and published.

Because the personal, local, and temporary statutes have constantly mixed in with them provisions of general and permanent force, every line of the 25,000 pages had to be read with the closest scrutiny. The aim was to bring to light and to accumulate under a definite category the references to all provisions on a definite subject, however scattered those provisions might be in the various sorts of enactments. The failure to employ precise language in the statutes, the use of different language at different points in the same act or in different acts to attain apparently identical objects, and the numerous conflicts and inconsistencies in the provisions of the statutes, giving rise to implied repeals and amendments, have tended to obscure the obvious construction, which it is the business of an index to note, and to retard progress.

The method employed was as follows: The whole field was divided into a few large groups, composed of subjects of a more or less cognate nature, and each group assigned to one of the lawyers engaged upon the work. Each person in charge of such a group read, however, the entire body of the statutes, taking out that part which related to his subjects. To secure uniformity of style in the treatment of the various subjects, and to make sure that nothing had been omitted, this work was checked up during the progress of the indexing by one individual, who himself read every line of the statutes.

When the initial indexing was finished, the material collected consisted of about 100,000 typewritten cards, each containing a brief entry, or description of the statute, followed by a reference to the volume and page where found, and date of passage. These entries were then compared and edited, and all parts of the classification checked up for definiteness and consistency with their cognate parts. A typewritten manuscript was then prepared for the printer, and carefully proof-read from the cards. The printed proof was scrutinized with the utmost care, and again compared with the cards, which remain on file, and to which additions can be made at any time.

As stated above, the volume now published contains references only to the statutes of a general and permanent nature contained in the Revised Statutes of 1873 and the Statutes at Large subsequently enacted to March, 1907 (vols. 18–34), together with a table of express repeals and amendments, and a list giving the popular names of acts and resolutions. There remain to be indexed (1) laws of a temporary, local, and personal nature since 1873, (2) all laws prior to 1873.

The total cost of the work up to June 30, 1908, exclusive of the printing, but including proof-reading by the authors,

was provided for in two annual appropriations of $5,840 each and a $5,000 appropriation made for the purpose of expediting the work on statutes general and permanent in character.

That so much was completed during the fiscal years 1907 and 1908 was due, not to the fact that the salaries provided were adequate to secure persons of competent ability, but to the fact that lawyers of unusual ability were led to engage in the work in the hope of advancement. By their diligence and untiring devotion much was accomplished, but our inability to increase the salaries has resulted in the resignation of most of the force. It is hardly to be expected that others will be found to take their place who will stay for any length of time.

Index to Statutes at Large Requirements

The work is complex. A person to take it up must have had a good legal training, he must possess an active mind and be able to exercise a practical judgment with respect to the selection and disposition of the mass of stuff to be read, analyzed, and indexed. He must have some aptitude for the use of precise diction. Before he can be of the slightest use in turning out productive work he must study for some time the legislation on the subjects which he is going to index. He must be taught the methods which have been wrought out for the handling of the material; the work he does experimentally must be carefully examined and his errors and omissions pointed out. All of this takes time, and the cost for materials and service in connection with the discovery and training of a capable workman is considerable. This fact should be borne in mind in the fixing of salaries. Beginners should be paid small salaries, but there should be reasonable salaries to which the competent, well-trained indexers may be advanced and held for the work.

If, therefore, suitable persons are to be drawn into the work, and retained, Congress must provide adequate salaries. At present, there are five positions, as follows: One at $1,800, one at $1,200, one at $900, two at $720, and $500 additional compensation to the Law Librarian. I shall recommend the addition of two positions—one at $2,400 and one at $3,000.

DIVISION OF MAPS AND CHARTS

(From the report of the Chief, Mr. Phillips)

Accessions

The following tables, A and B, respectively, show the number of accessions for the year and the total number of pieces in the Map Division.

TABLE A—*Accessions, July 1, 1907–June 30, 1908*

Description	Copyright	Purchase	Gift	Transfer	Exchange	Total
Sheet maps	2,039	699	3,587	95	11	6,431
Pocket maps	7	12				19
Atlases	49	132	46	1	4	232
Manuscripts		17	1			18
Views	30	5	1			36
Total	2,125	865	3,635	96	15	6,736

TABLE B—*Total number of pieces in Map Division June 30, 1908*

Description	June 30, 1907	Accessions, 1908	Total
Sheet maps	93,501	6,431	99,932
Pocket maps	947	19	966
Atlases	3,879	232	4,111
Manuscripts	251	18	269
Views	173	36	209
Total	98,751	6,736	105,487

The preceding tables do not include the total number of sheets in the Sanborn insurance maps. During the past year 914 maps in 8,518 sheets have been added. The number of these maps received during the fiscal year 1907 was unusually large, as all the old ones on file in the Copyright Office were sent to this Division. A number of sheets in past counts of this collection was estimated. The present enumeration is from an actual count, sheet by sheet. The entire collection is now in order and comprises 18,851 maps in 151,879 sheets, including 744 bound volumes, containing 55,839 sheets.

One thousand six hundred and fifty-one sheets have been added to the Ordnance Survey map, making a total of 14,037 sheets, which also are not included in the above tables.

MAPS: *Noteworthy accessions*

The following are some of the noteworthy accessions:

Manuscript, colored portolano on vellum, of the Mediterranean sea. Drawn by Jean André Bremond in 1670.

Manuscript reproduction, in colors and on vellum, by Augustinus Sardi in 1802, of the "Mappemonde" made by the brothers Pizzigani in 1367 and now preserved in the Royal Library at Parma.

A plan of Boston in New England with its environs . . . With the military works constructed in those places in the years 1775 and 1776. London, publish'd according to act of parliament June 2^{d}, 1777, by Henry Pelham.

Copy signed Henry Pelham.

Boston, its environs and harbour, with the rebels' works raised against that town in 1775, from the observations of Lieut. Page, of his majesty's corps of engineers, and from the plans of Captain Montresor. Engraved and published by Wm. Faden . . . 1st October, 1778.

This is a revised and enlarged edition of the plate of 1777.

A plan of Boston and its environs, showing the true situation of his majesty's army. And also those of the rebels. Drawn by an engineer at Boston, Octr. 1775. Engraved by Jno. Lodge. London, Andrew Dury, 1776.—The principal part of this plan was survey'd by Richard Williams, lieutenant at Boston, &c.

A plan of the battle on Bunkers Hill . . . 1775, by an officer on the spot. London, R. Sayer & J. Bennett, 1775.

Printed beneath the plan is an account of the battle: "The following description of the action near Boston, on the 17th of June, is taken from a letter written by General Burgoyne to his nephew, Lord Stanley," dated "Boston, June 25, 1775."

A compleat description of the province of Carolina in 3 pts. 1st. The improved part from the surveys of Maurice Mathews & Mr. John Love. 2ly. The west part by Capt. Tho. Nairn. 3ly. A chart of the coast from Virginia to Cape Florida . . . Published by Edw. Crisp. Engraven by John Harris. London, [1711?]

. . . Map of Kentucke drawn from actual observations . . . [dedicated] to . . . Congress and to his excell^{cy} George Washington . . . by John Filson. Philadelphia, 1784.

Only six known copies. The first map of Kentucky. This map has been reproduced in exact fac-simile with a bibliographical description.

A mapp of ye improved part of Pensilvania in America, divided into countyes, townships and lotts. Surveyed by Tho. Holmes. To William Penn . . . this mapp is humbly dedicated . . . by Ino. Harris. [London, 1681]

A mapp of Virginia discouered to ye hills and in its latt: from 35 de. & ½ neer Florida to 41 deg: bounds of New England. John Goddard sculp. Domina Virginia Farrer collegit. Are sold by John Overton without Newgate at the corner of little Old Baly. [1655?]

Dudley, Robert. Dell' Arcano del Mare . . . 3 v. in 2. Firenze, 1646–47.

First edition; perfect copy with maps.

The English pilot. The fourth book [American] London, J. Thornton; R. Mount, 1706.

One of the early editions and the earliest in the Library.

——— Same. London, J. Mount, T. Page, and W. Mount, 1775.

Julien, J. R. Le théâtre du monde . . . Paris, 1768.

An interesting atlas containing eleven beautifully engraved copies of plans of Paris from the time of the Gauls to 1766.

Le Rouge, G. S. Recueil des plans de l'Amérique Septentrionale. Paris, Le Rouge, 1755.

Plans of American cities and fortifications, including the map of Boston so often wanting.

Mercator, Gerardus. Atlas sive cosmographicae meditationes de fabrica mvndi et fabricati figvra . . . Editio secundo. Amstelodami, 1607

Earliest edition in the Library.

The North American pilot for Newfoundland, Labrador, the gulf and river St. Laurence . . . New England, New York, Pensilvania, Maryland and Virginia also the two Carolinas and Florida . . . Drawn from original surveys taken by Capt. John Gascoigne, Joshua Fisher, Jacob Blamey . . . 2 v. London, R. Sayer and J. Bennett, 1777.

The first edition.

Ortelius, Abraham. Theatrvm orbis terrarvm. [Colophon: 5] Antverpiae, 1570.

One of the three impressions of the second edition. With colored maps.

Ortelius, Abraham. Additamentvm III. Theatri orbis terrarvm Abrahamvs Ortelivs geographiae studiosis. Antuerpiae ambivaritorum, 1584.

A Map of the world printed on gores, intended to be mounted as a globe, being one of the reduced copies of the gigantic globe measuring fifteen feet in diameter, constructed in 1683 by order of the king Louis XIV, by the celebrated Venetian cartographer, Marco Vincenzo Coronelli.

DIVISION OF MUSIC

(From the report of the Chief, Mr. Sonneck)

Accessions of the Music Division for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908

	Copyright	Gift	Purchase	Exchange	Transfer	Other	Total
Music	12,902	27	5,794	34	35	1	18,793
Literature of music	82	186	674	29	8	4	983
Instruction	635	94	230	6	28	------	993
Total	13,609	307	6,698	69	71	5	20,769

Contents of the Music Division at the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1908

Music:

The Division contained up to June 30, 1907, volumes and pieces	462,775
Accessions during the fiscal year numbered, volumes and pieces	18,793
Total on June 30, 1908	481,568

Literature of music:		
The Division contained up to June 30, 1907, volumes, pamphlets, etc	7,046	
Accessions during the fiscal year numbered	983	
Total on June 30, 1908		8,029
Musical instruction:		
The Division contained up to June 30, 1907, volumes and pieces	10,007	
Accessions during the fiscal year numbered	993	
Total on June 30, 1908		11,000
Grand total, volumes, pamphlets, and pieces		500,597

Music: Gifts

The only really notable gift came from Mrs. Paine, Cambridge, Mass. It is a volume containing several characteristic autograph scores of the late John Knowles Paine, principally his unfinished tone-poem "Lincoln."

Accessions

On the whole, the purchases during this fiscal year have surpassed those of previous years in value and importance. Among the most noteworthy were the transcripts of the following old operas: Hasse's La Clemenza di Tito, Jomelli's Ezio, Leonardo Leo's Olimpiade, Lotti's Ascanio and Teofane, Martin y Solar's Capricciosa corretta, Mayr's L'Avaro, Pasquini's La Forza d'amore, Scarlatti's Laodicea e Berenice, Vogler's Hermann von Unna, Winter's Helena und Paris, Zingarelli's Iphigenia in Aulide. (All these and others have been received since publication of our Catalogue of Dramatic Music.) Angelo da Piccitono's Fior angelico di musica, 1547; Faber-Aventinus's Musicae rudimenta, 1516; de Caus's Instruction harmonique, 1615; Cotelle's Collection des quintetti de Boccherini; Froschius's Rerum musicarum opusculum, 1535; Marco da Gagliano's Dafne, 1608; Guerson's Utilissime musicales regule, 1518; Hale's Social harmony, 1763; Hasse's Credo pieno in F maj. supposed autograph; Hugo Reutlingensis's Flores musicae, 1488; Jumilhac's La science . . ., 1673; Koswick's Com-

MUSIC DIVISION

pendiaria musice artis, 1517; Lassus Secondo libro di madrigali, Venetia, 1573 (C. T. A. B. Q.); Lord North's Philosophical essay, 1677; Ornithoparcus's Micrologus, 1609, ed. by John Dovland; Playford's Musical companion, 1673, 1686; Praetorius's Syntagma musicum, 1615–20; Sibire's Chélomanie, 1806; Simpson's Division-violist, 1659; Locke's Present practice of musick vindicated, 1673; Tapia's Vergel de musica, 1570; Vitali's Aretusa, 1620.

Publications

During the year a Catalogue of full scores of dramatic music has been issued. This has caused useful comment from the unexpected resources which it exhibits in a collection so recently developed.[a] It may be followed by a catalogue of our full scores of modern orchestral music—a collection now approaching completeness.

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[a] As an example of such comment may be quoted the following from "Le Guide Musical," Bruxelles. (Sept. 6, 1908.)

"[Washington] Library of Congress. *Dramatic music:* catalogue of *full scores*, by O. G. Th. Sonneck, in-8° de 170 pages.

"Nous avons déjà signalé les efforts de M. Sonneck, chef du département de musique à la Bibliothèque nationale des Etats-Unis, à Washington, et les publications qu'il nous a envoyées, soit pour la division raisonnée des collections, soit pour le catalogue des nouvelles acquisitions. Comme l'argent ne manque jamais là-bas, les résultats sont superbes. Voici le catalogue des partitions d'orchestre (full scores), et il représente probablement la collection la plus considérable du monde entier. Non seulement on a drainé presque tout ce qu'on a pu obtenir dans les maisons d'éditions européennes (et ce n'est pas toujours facile; j'en pourrais citer qui s'y sont nettement opposées), et aussi acheté le plus de partitions anciennes possible, mais on a fait copier à la main nombre de manuscrits ou d'éditions rares et uniques. Cependant, M. Sonneck avertit que ceci n'est qu'un premier aperçu, qu'on achète encore constamment, et que la partie ancienne, surtout, sera très étendue. Je le crois sans peine: elle comporte pourtant déjà des documents de tout premier ordre, soit originaux, soit ainsi copiés tout exprès. H. de C."

DIVISION OF PERIODICALS

(From the report of the Chief, Mr. Guittard)

The following comparative table, covering six fiscal years, shows the accessions of serials from various sources:

How acquired	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Gifts and transfers	2,861	3,128	3,850	4,471	5,016	5,647
Copyright	1,246	1,423	1,729	2,026	2,342	2,594
Subscription	1,013	1,047	1,212	1,340	1,405	1,468
Smithsonian deposit	1,270	1,679	2,425	2,631	2,883	3,119
Total (titles, not volumes)	6,390	7,277	9,216	10,468	11,646	12,828

The congestion due to the bound files of newspapers still embarrasses, but relief is now assured in the new book stack the construction of which was authorized in the appropriation act for this year. The stack will fill completely the southeast inner courtyard, with a height identical with that of the present "south stack," of which it will be in effect but an extension. With a capacity of over 800,000 ordinary volumes, it will provide not merely for the newspapers and art folios (each in shelves of special design), but also for a considerable mass of books and pamphlets of the ordinary type. Its completion will, however, require at least a year and a half.

DIVISION OF PRINTS

(From the report of the Chief, Mr. Parsons)

The increase of the collection has been: By copyright, 16,151; by purchase, 6,904; by gift, 85; by transfer, 2,605; total, 25,745. The collection now numbers 281,615 pieces. Among the purchases have been:

(1) A series of Chinese engravings representing the victories of Kien-Lung, of which the Library has been fortunate

PRINTS: *Purchases*

PRINTS: *Accessions*

in securing two sets—one engraved by native artists, one engraved in France from sketches sent from China.

(2) A collection of books, original wood blocks, and prints by Alexander Anderson (1775–1870), one of the important American wood engravers of the early nineteenth century.

(3) A collection of lithographs, formed by Mr. Charles H. Whitaker, of Boston, Mass. It consists of 687 lithographs, 25 volumes illustrated by well-known lithographers, and 12 books of reference on lithography. One hundred and fourteen lithographers are represented in the collection, the most important being Géricault, Bonington, Harding, Isabey, Delacroix, Charlet, Déveria, Raffet, Gavarni, Fantin-Latour, Haghe, Hall, Huet, Pennell, Prout, Nanteuil, Noël, Rops, Shannon, Varderhaert, Vernet, Ward, Way, and Whistler. The lithographers most largely represented are Rops (150), Géricault (49), Raffet (41), Gavarni (38), Fantin-Latour (29), Vernet (28), Shannon (19), Cabanel (18), Isabey (18), Charlet (17), Lane (15), Ward (12), Huet (11), and Whistler (10).

With material already in our possession and certain additions, the collection will serve in a study of lithography from the time of Géricault (1791–1824) to the present. Géricault was one of the first among the artists to make use of this process, invented in 1798 by Senefelder (1771–1834).

The illustrated volumes are by the well known lithographers, Haghe, Raffet, Prout, Harding, Walton, Shannon, Way, Madou, and Leech.

(4) About 6,500 photographs in continuation of a series already begun, useful for exhibit, for illustration, and for student use. The recent purchases cover particularly paintings in British galleries and subjects in English and German architecture.

A large collection of photographs of the western part of the United States, taken in the early seventies, was received by transfer from the Interior Department.

A special collection of the wood engravings of Mr. Timothy Cole was lent, for exhibition, by the Century Company.

Exhibits

The exhibits during the year have included several of photographs illustrating the history of Art and Architecture; of three-color process prints illustrating the work of American illustrators; of Hiroshige prints (from the Crosby S. Noyes collection); and of nineteenth century etchings. The Arundel Society prints have been permanently installed in wing frames.

READING ROOM FOR THE BLIND

The collection of books for the blind has been increased during the year by the gift of 77 volumes and the purchase of 69 volumes.

Contents of the collection	1908	
	Volumes	Pamphlets
EMBOSSED BOOKS		
Books	1,279	
Periodicals (separate numbers)	1,512	
Music (pieces)	59	
Maps	149	
PRINTED BOOKS		
Books	969	208
Periodicals (separate numbers)	1,105	

Gifts of books, periodicals, reports, music, and alphabets for the blind have been received from the following:

Miss Sarah M. Appold, Nutley, N. J.; Mrs. Perry H. Babcock, Hudson, Ohio; Mrs. Rebecca McM. Colfelt, New York City; Miss Susie I. Duffy, Washington; Miss Emily

Harper Edrington, Luray, Va.; Mr. J. M. Eggleston, Washington; Miss Margaret E. Emerson, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mr. S. C. Foreman, Washington; Miss Catherine L. Grady, Washington; Miss Sarah Moyer Hay, Nutley, N. J.; Miss Winifred Holt, New York City; Mr. B. B. Huntoon, Louisville, Ky.; Mr. David Hutcheson, Washington; Miss Catherine M. Keith, Washington; Mr. Oscar Küsterman, Milwaukee, Wis.; Hon. Blair Lee, Silver Spring, Md.; Miss Lily I. Linn, Highland, Md.; Mrs. James McManes, New York City; Miss Louise Moore, Washington; Miss A. Claire D. Murray, Washington; Hon. Charles H. Quigley, Maryland; Mr. Wm. J. Somerville, Washington; Mr. C. F. Spangenberg, Washington; Miss Rose Waple, Vienna, Va., the Xavier Free Publication Society for the Blind, New York City, and the Ziegler Publishing Company for the Blind, New York City.

SMITHSONIAN DEPOSIT

The effort to perfect the serial sets has been continued, with cordial assistance from the authorities of the Institution. The process, however, is necessarily a slow one.

BINDING

The number of volumes bound was 34,275. This number, although less than the number *sent* to the binderies during the preceding year (36,513), compares favorably with the number received back completed (30,600). Of the total, 34,275 items, 25,312 were bound in the Library branch, 8,963 in the main office. The endeavor, in the interest of economy, to differentiate materials in recognition of the difference in value, permanence, and use of the various classes continues.

CATALOGUING

(From the report of the chief, Mr. Hanson)

The total number of volumes catalogued was 123,828. In addition, 1,054 parts of volumes were added on the serial record and shelf lists of the Division, and 8,005 volumes were, after careful search and comparison, rejected as duplicates and turned over to the Order and Documents divisions.

The total number of volumes catalogued shows a decrease of 5,548 as against the preceding year. This is accounted for by the great amount of time which had to be devoted during practically the entire year, first by the Chief of the Division as Chairman of the Catalog Rules Committee of the American Library Association, to the Anglo-American agreement on rules; secondly, by the Chief of the Division and two of the assistants, to the compilation, editing, and printing of the first edition of the same rules. Another reason for the decrease is no doubt the losses sustained by this Division during the last few years on account of resignations, there having been no less than 36 resignations and 3 transfers during 1906 and 1907. The large number of assistants who have been called to better paying positions elsewhere seems to indicate that as the Library is becoming more and more a central cataloguing agency for the country, there is an increasing tendency on the part of other libraries to draw upon us for assistants trained in the methods of cataloguing which obtain here. As other institutions adopt the printed cards of this Library they no doubt find it an advantage to have some one at hand who has been specially trained in the rules and methods which obtain in the compilation of these entries.

The inducements offered to assistants who have resigned also indicate that while the salaries voted for the Library in 1897–1899 compared favorably with those of other

libraries at that time, they are now considerably below those which obtain in the average American library. Under the circumstances this Division is becoming to some extent a training school where persons come for two or three years of experience at a low salary intending to accept the first promising offer from the outside. While this state of affairs may have its good features it naturally has a tendency to decrease the general efficiency of the Division and must materially reduce the output.

Cards filed

Cards to the number of 704,907 were filed in the various catalogues of the Division, exclusive of the general Union catalogue for which no record is as yet available.

Recataloguing

The following classes were completed in 1907–8: General societies (AS); Economic history. Organization and situation of agriculture and industries (HD); Land (HD); Labor (HD); Industries (HD); Public finance (HJ); Sociology (HM); Social reform (HN); Universities and colleges—Europe (LF); Universities and colleges—Asia, Africa, Oceania (LG); Theory of music (MT); Fiction, English and American (PZ); State Medicine. Public health. Medical climatology. Hospitals. Medical jurisprudence (RA); Practice of Medicine (RC); Gynecology and obstetrics (RG); Building construction (TH); Electrical engineering (TK); Chemical technology (TP); Photography (TR); Cook-books (TX715).

Recatalogued in part and under way

General periodicals (AP) completed to letter M; Genealogy (CS); Directories, American local (F); Family, woman, etc. (HQ); Social pathology, hygiene (HV); Fine arts, General works (N); Manufactures (TS); Trades (TT).

Catalogue rules

Much time has been expended on the compilation and printing of the joint rules agreed upon by committees of the American and British Library Associations. As Chairman of the American committee and editor of the first American edition of the Rules, the Chief of the Division

has devoted a considerable part of his time to the preparation of copy and to seeing the Rules through the press. In order to settle definitely the various questions about which there was still some difference of opinion or uncertainty, he was delegated by the American Library Association to attend the annual meeting of the British Library Association at Glasgow, September 16–19, 1907. Consultations with the Catalog Rules Revision Committee of that Association resulted in a substantial agreement and paved the way for the printing of the first edition which appeared in August of the present year. As this work represents also the rules of the Library of Congress, it furnishes a guide to that section of its new catalogue which represents authors and titles.

The next problem to be attacked will be the preparation and printing of the List of subject headings. The Rules for the author and title catalogue were compiled in conjunction with the American Library Association, and therefore demanded many concessions and changes in the practice of the Library. To perfect the agreement between so many libraries and to harmonize the many varied interests and cataloguing traditions proved to be the work of several years. In preparing and printing the subject guide, on the other hand, while here again the Library may be called upon to make several concessions in order to facilitate agreement in headings between its own catalogue and that of the many libraries which now subscribe to the printed cards and which are naturally anxious to make use of the subject headings there indicated without extensive changes or modifications, there is not likely to be any such demand for general harmony as in the case of the author rules. The preparation of the guide to subjects should accordingly present fewer problems and be carried forward more expeditiously than was the compilation and editing of the Rules.

Special catalogues

During the past year considerable additions have been made to the catalogue of early Americana in the Library of Congress, described in the Librarian's report of 1906–7, page 57. In addition to books printed prior to 1800 note has also been taken of many imprints of a much later date. In some of the western states, for instance, books printed prior to 1870 may be considered as early imprints and are for that reason included in the list.

For an exhibition to be held at Buenos Aires a special catalogue of books in the Library which deal with the Argentine Republic has been prepared and forwarded. The catalogue consisted of almost 2,500 titles, on printed cards, arranged in the form of a dictionary catalogue. Additions to it are prepared from time to time as new titles turn up in course of recataloguing or as new accessions are received which deal with the country in question.

Cooperation in cataloguing among departmental libraries

One important library has been added to those already cooperating with the Library of Congress in the printing of catalogue cards, viz, that of the United States Bureau of Education. The record of titles printed in the different series for the present fiscal year stands as follows:

	Titles
Library of Congress series (including 19,356 cards reprinted)	64,738
Library of United States Department of Agriculture	584
United States Bureau of Education	358
United States Geological Survey	915
War Department Library	81
Washington Public Library	243
Map Division, Library of Congress	30
Total	66,949

CLASSIFICATION

The number of volumes classified was 145,889 (1906–7, 144,948; 1905–6, 137,738); reclassified, 76,273 (including 8,824 transfers; 1906–7, 76,679; transfers, 9,589); new accessions, 69,616 (1906–7, 68,155); shelf listed 119,119, of

which 51,302 were new accessions (1906–7, shelf listed, 112,797; new accessions, 45,707).

The reclassified portion of the Library now contains in round numbers 713,000 volumes, viz: Class A (Polygraphy), 48,000; C–D (History), 78,000; E–F (America), 59,000; G (Geography), 15,000; H–J (Social sciences), 129,000; L (Education), 32,000; ML–MT (Music, literature, and theory), 12,000; N (Fine arts), 8,000; PZ (Fiction), 36,000; Q (Science), 103,000; R (Medicine), 32,000; S (Agriculture), 29,000; T (Technology), 55,000; U (Military science), 11,000; V (Naval science), 10,000; Z (Bibliography), 52,000; Congressional reference library, Incunabula, etc., 4,000. *Classification*

Arrears.—Work is in progress on class B, Philosophy and religion (arrears ca. 60,000 vols.); on the remaining sections of C, Biography, Genealogy, Heraldry, etc. (20,000); J, Documents (20,000), and some remaining sections in Political science: Slavery, International law, etc. (8,000); N, Fine arts (8,000); various form classes AC, AP, AY, General collections, periodicals, yearbooks, directories, etc. (20,000); a few smaller classes, ancillary sciences, GR, Folklore, GT, Manners and customs, etc. (4,000). Two of the main groups remain untouched; they are class P, Language and literature (70,000), and K, Law (125,000).

DISTRIBUTION OF PRINTED CATALOGUE CARDS

(From the report of the Chief of the Card Section, Mr. Hastings)

During the year the number of subscribers has increased from 952 to 1,128.

The increase in the cash sale of cards during 1907–8, as compared with that of the previous year, has been about 16 per cent. *Sale of cards*

In the tabulation of the sale of cards given below the amount realized from subscription to proof sheets is included in the cash sales.

Sale of cards by months

Sale of cards by months

July	$1,249.57
August	1,271.03
September	1,261.98
October	1,910.75
November	1,947.48
December	2,053.36
January	2,010.77
February	1,624.77
March	2,379.58
April	1,907.53
May	2,114.18
June	2,555.72
Total	22,286.72
Sales to libraries of the United States Departments	935.34
Total	23,222.06

Pursuant to a decision of the Comptroller, dated March 31, 1908, a deduction of 10 per cent from the usual charge for cards must now be made on cards supplied to libraries of the United States Departments, and the amount remaining is credited to the Library of Congress, seven-tenths to its appropriation for salaries of assistants in the Card Section and three-tenths to its allotment for printing and binding. Several of the libraries which had expected to pay for cards as heretofore, by transfer of credits for printing and binding on the books of the Government Printing Office, found it impracticable to pay by the new method, and the charges against them were necessarily canceled. The amount given above under "Sale of cards to libraries of the United States Departments," represents the value of the cards which were actually paid for by transfer of credits. Under the former method of bookkeeping all of the cards printed for the Library of the United States Department of Agriculture

and distributed for that Department by the Card Section were counted as sales. It is now impracticable to regard them as such. Although the number of cards supplied to or distributed for the libraries of the Departments was considerably larger this year than last, the figures do not show it for the reasons stated above.

Cash deposits received for cards

Deposits received for cards

July	$1,053.41
August	1,647.85
September	1,842.55
October	1,707.90
November	1,518.83
December	2,217.34
January	1,591.51
February	1,909.44
March	2,115.10
April	2,395.86
May	2,302.07
June	3,008.80
Total deposits	23,310.66
Deposits refunded	114.81
Net total	23,195.85

During the year two additional depository sets have been supplied, one to the Kansas State Historical Library, the other to the Carnegie Library of Pittsburg, Pa.

Proof-sheet depositories

Sets of cards necessary to complete files of proof-sheets cut to card size have been assigned to Missouri University Library and to Dartmouth College Library. The complete list of "proof-sheet depositories" is now as follows:

Cornell University Library, Ithaca, N. Y.
Dartmouth College Library, Hanover, N. H.
Leland Stanford Junior University Library, Stanford University, Cal.
Los Angeles Public Library, Los Angeles, Cal.
Missouri University Library, Columbia, Mo.
Wesleyan University Library, Middletown, Conn.

Libraries which have acquired this form of record of cards in stock of the Library of Congress seem convinced that it

CARD SECTION

is for their use preferable to the full depository set, because it serves the same purpose and occupies much less space, the white proof-sheets being about two-fifths, the manila proof about three-fifths, as thick as card stock now used. Most of the proof-sheet depositories prefer the manila proof. A dozen sets of proof have been stored, so that any library not possessing a file of clipped proof-sheets and desiring to become a proof-sheet depository can purchase the set. The price for the set complete to date is about $200.

Partial depositories

Partial depository sets have been assigned to five additional departmental libraries during the year. The complete list of such partial depositories is now as follows (those added during the year are marked with an asterisk):

ARMY WAR COLLEGE:
Cards relating to military science and military history.

*BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY:
Cards relating to entomology.

*BUREAU OF FISHERIES:
Cards on fish, fisheries, marine zoology.

BUREAU OF SCIENCE (Manila, P. I.):
Cards for science, technology, anthropology, and ethnology.

*BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Department of Commerce and Labor):
Cards on economics, transportation, communication, commerce, prices, tariff, economic conditions, statistics.

BUREAU OF THE BIOLOGICAL SURVEY:
Cards on zoology and other topics related to the work of the Bureau.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS:
Cards on sociology and selected topics in science and technology.

*CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION:
Cards relating to the conduct of the public service of the United States and foreign countries.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY:
Cards covering branches of science and technology related to the work of the Survey.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR:
Complete set of cards on sociology and bibliography.

ENGINEER SCHOOL (War Department):
Cards for military history and biography, military science, and certain groups in technology, science, and political science.

*FRANKFORD ARSENAL:
Cards for military science and related branches of science and technology.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY:
Cards covering such branches of science and technology as are related to the work of the Survey.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE:
Cards on medicine, psychology, and allied topics.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS:
Cards relating to the Central and South American Republics.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION:
Cards for certain groups in sociology, economics, law, technology and Government documents relating to these subjects.

MILITARY ACADEMY (WEST POINT):
Cards for military history and biography, military science, and certain groups in science and technology.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS:
Cards relating to certain branches of science and technology.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY:
Cards for astronomy, mathematics, and physics.

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE:
Cards for military and naval history and biography, military and naval science, and international law.

NAVY GENERAL BOARD:
Cards for military and naval history and biography, military and naval science, international law, certain groups in political science, and geography.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT:
All cards relating to the postal service of the United States and other countries.

SUPERVISING ARCHITECT'S OFFICE:
All cards on architecture, building, engineering, and allied groups in technology.

WAR DEPARTMENT:
Complete set of cards on American history, and cards on subjects pertaining to the work of the War Department.

In December, 1907, the Library of the Bureau of Education began to submit copy for catalogue cards to be printed and distributed by the Library of Congress for publications of the Bureau and for new publications added to the Library of the Bureau. The addition of these cards will make the stock of cards on education much more complete. In addition to cards for monographs, analytical cards have also been printed for papers in the Annual Report of the National Education Association.

Bulletin 21 of the Card Section, published in January, 1908, contains a full statement as to the cards which are

CARD SECTION being printed and distributed for the Library of the Bureau of Education.

The cards printed for libraries of the Departments, have on them the name of the library for which they are printed, and have a separate series of card numbers with an abbreviation for the name of the library prefixed to the number. Each library holds itself responsible for errors occurring on the cards printed in its series.

The list of libraries in the District of Columbia for which cards are now being printed, with the series designation, and the number of cards thus far printed in each series, is as follows:

(1) Library of the Department of Agriculture, "Agr" series	11,240
(2) Library of the United States Geological Survey, "GS" series	4,597
(3) Washington Public Library, "W" series	768
(4) Army War College Library, "War" series	275
(5) Library of the Bureau of Education, "E" series	375
Total	17,255

The demand for publications of the Card Section for use in library schools and summer training classes has continued, with the result that the second edition of the Handbook of Card Distribution is nearly exhausted. That this edition contains all the information requisite to intelligent ordering and use of the cards may be inferred from the fact that queries as to methods of ordering and using them have almost ceased.

PUBLICATIONS

The publications of the Library during the past year have been as follows:

Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907. 1907. 167 p. Plates. 25 cm. Cloth, 40 c.

Rules and practice governing the use and issue of books. 1908. 14 p.

Compiled by the Division of Bibliography:

Select list of references on corrupt practices in elections. 1908. 12 p. 25½ cm. Paper, 5 c.

Select list of works relating to currency and banking. 1908. 93 p. 25½ cm. Paper, 15 c.

List of works relating to deep waterways from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean. 1908. 59 p. 25½ cm. Paper, 10 c.

List of works relating to the eight-hour working day and to limitation of working hours in general. 1908. 24 p. 25½ cm. Paper, 5 c.

List of more recent works on federal control of commerce and corporations. 1907. 16 p. 25½ cm. Paper, 10 c.

List of works relating to the first and second banks of the United States. 47 p. 25½ cm. Paper, 10 c.

List of works relating to political parties in the United States. 1907. 29 p. 25½ cm. Paper, 10 c.

List of books relating to postal savings banks. 1908. 23 p. 25½ cm. Paper, 10 c.

Select list of references on workingmen's insurance. 1908. 28 p. 25½ cm. Paper, 10 c.

The following lists have been reprinted:

Select list of references on government ownership of railroads. 1903. 14 p. 25½ cm. Paper, 10 c.

Select list of books (with references to periodicals) on labor, particularly relating to strikes. 1903. 65 p. 27 cm. Paper, 10 c.

List of books (with references to periodicals) on railroads in their relation to the government and the public. 2d issue. 1907. 131 p. 25½ cm. Paper, 15 c.

List of books (with references to periodicals) relating to proportional representation. 1904. 30 p. 25½ cm. Paper, 10 c.

List of references on popular election of senators. 1904. 39 p. 25½ cm. Paper, 10 c.

Library publications

Compiled by the Card Section:

Bulletin 21. Cards for publications of U. S. Bureau of Education: cards for the literature of education. March 1, 1908. 4 p.

Compiled by the Catalogue Division: Reprints:

A. L. A. Rules. Advance edition. 1904. 28 p. 26 cm. Paper, 10 c.

Outline scheme of classes. 1907. 22 l. 25 x 20 cm.

Special rules on cataloguing, to supplement A. L. A. rules, advance edition. 1–21. 1906. 26 p. 26 cm. Paper, 5 c.

Preliminary list of subject sub-divisions under names of countries or states. 1908. 20 p. 26 cm. Paper, 10 c.

Compiled by the Division of Manuscripts:

Journals of the Continental congress, 1774–1789. Edited from the original records in the Library of Congress. 1777–1778. 1907–1908. v. 8–12. 27 cm. Cloth, $1 each.

Issues of the Continental congress, 1777–1788. Offered in exchange by the Library of Congress. 1907. 7 p. 23 cm.

Compiled by the Music Division:

Dramatic music. Catalogue of full scores. 1908. 170 p. Cloth, 40 c.

Compiled by the Order Division:

Library of Congress publications issued since 1897. 1908. 46 p. 20 cm.

Compiled by the Law Library:

Index analysis of the federal statutes, together with a table of repeals and amendments, by George Winfield Scott and Middleton G. Beaman [Prepared under the direction of the Librarian of Congress] Volume I (1873–1907) General and permanent law in the Revised Statutes of 1873 and the Statutes at Large 1873–1907 (Vols. 18–34) 1908. v, 1373 pp. 30 cm. For sale by the

Superintendent of Documents, price $2.50. (See pp. 31–35 of this Report under Law Library)

Not a publication of nor distributed by the Library of Congress (out of its allotment for printing), though prepared in its Law Division, but "Printed, bound, and distributed in the manner now provided by law for the printing, binding, and distribution of the United States Statutes at Large." [Act of March 4, 1907, c. 2919 § 1.] The provisions as to the latter are contained in Act of Jan. 12, 1895, c. 23 § 73, Comp. St. 1901, p. 2567. They include free distribution to Courts, government offices, and designated depositories; also to foreign governments included in the system of International Exchange.

The publications of the Copyright Office are listed in the Report of the Register of Copyrights.

USE

This has continued normal, the number of readers remaining nearly constant, the number of books used fluctuating somewhat between long and short sessions of Congress, the *recorded* reference use tending to diminish as more material is opened to direct use by the reader without formality. The issue of books for use outside of the building increases steadily, the major portion of such issue being to government offices.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS AND OTHER GOVERNMENTAL LIBRARIES OF THE DISTRICT

In addition to the Library of Congress and the libraries of the Senate and House (the former almost entirely, and the latter chiefly, a collection of documents), there are over a score of libraries maintained by the Federal Government at Washington, with collections approximating as follows: (small office collections, over a hundred in number, are not included).

Departmental libraries	Volumes	Pamphlets	Miscellaneous (maps prints, etc.)
Agriculture, Department of	60,000	30,000	650
Weather Bureau	[a] 26,000	----------	--------
Civil Service Commission	1,600	----------	--------
Commerce and Labor, Department of	3,150	1,000	--------
Census, Bureau of the	13,000	23,000	1,350
Coast and Geodetic Survey	23,000	8,000	43,000
*Fisheries, Bureau of (1903)	9,000	15,000	--------
Labor, Bureau of	21,000	2,000	--------
Standards, Bureau of	4,635	2,500	--------
Statistics, Bureau of	10,500	5,000	100
Government Printing Office, Documents Office	80,000	----------	--------
Interior, Department of the:			
Education, Bureau of	82,000	110,000	300
Geological Survey	80,000	75,000	30,000
Patent Office	80,500	----------	--------
Interstate Commerce Commission	15,000	8,000	--------
Justice, Department of	40,000	----------	--------
Navy, Department of	40,000	----------	280
* Medicine and Surgery, Bureau of (1903)	12,000	----------	--------
* Naval Observatory (1903)	19,000	4,000	--------
Smithsonian Institution:			
* Ethnology, Bureau of American (1903)	12,000	8,000	--------
* National Museum (1903)	20,000	32,000	--------
State, Department of	67,000	3,000	250
Treasury Department	20,000	7,000	--------
Marine Hospital	2,500	----------	--------
War, Department of	52,000	1,400	200
Engineer School, U. S. Army	19,000	7,000	500
Surgeon-General's Office	155,000	270,000	5,000
	967,885	611,900	81,630

The above figures are taken from recent returns made to the Keep Commission on Departmental Methods, with the exception of those marked with an asterisk, which are taken from the Report of the Bureau of Education, 1903.

[a] Books and pamphlets.

The aggregate of these twenty-six collections thus exceeds a million and a half pieces, and equals the number of books and pamphlets in the Library of Congress itself. Many of them are of high importance—some (as, the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office and that of the Geological Survey) preeminent or nearly so, in their special fields. All were begun and had their main development while the Library of Congress was still at the Capitol, primarily a legislative library, with an organization insufficient even to handle its own accumulations, far less than sufficient to make them useful to any but the immediate inquirer, and with neither equipment nor facilities to make its bibliographic work available to other institutions or to enter with these into relations of reciprocal service.

During the past decade this Library has changed in physique, in resources, and thus in opportunities for service:

1. It has now (*a*) ample space and suitable equipment for the accommodation and proper utilization of a comprehensive general collection; (*b*) considerable funds for the development of such a collection by purchase—and unexampled resources for adding to it through copyright and governmental exchange, and (*c*) an organization sufficient to develop, classify, and catalogue the material, and provide experts for its interpretation.

2. It is applying to its collection a scientific, elastic system of classification, whose schedules, laboriously wrought out for its own use, will be available in printed form to any other institution desiring to use them—and they will cover every department of literature.

It is compiling a catalogue of its collections, which, on printed cards, is available to other institutions.

It supplies, without charge, to other governmental libraries a copy of every catalogue card which it thus prints, indicating a book of possible interest to the departments or bureaus which those libraries are serving.

It supplies at cost, to such other libraries, extra copies of cards representing books in their collections also,

Departmental libraries

which they may thus save the far greater expense of cataloguing independently.

It offers the facilities of its printing office to print cards compiled by them of books in their collections but not in its own—provided that the catalogue entry conforms to its rules as to form. It preserves copies of these cards to inform itself and other libraries concerned as to their resources, and thus, with its own cards furnished to them, to aid in the avoidance of duplication and in reciprocal service.

It also stands ready to promote these latter objects (*a*) by relieving those other libraries of accumulated material not necessary to their special work; (*b*) by supplying them with material necessary to complete defective sets essential to their work, and (*c*) by purchasing, at their instance, publications fundamental to their work, but to which their meager funds can not extend.

It lends freely to them, and even deposits with them for long periods, any material in its collections required for their work; and it delivers this material at their doors.

Its bibliographic service—in the compilation of reference lists and in the aid of specific research—is always at their disposal.

These abilities, and the altered status of the Library—become now national in aim and scope, though recognizing still a duty to the executive departments and scientific bureaus second only to its duty to Congress—should, it seems, not merely affect its relation with the other governmental libraries within the District, but tend to modify their own collections and aims. Recognition of this appears already in the conduct of certain of them; witness the following passages from the annual report just rendered, of Librarian Johnston, of the Bureau of Education:

> "From the beginning of my service as librarian, September 3, 1907, the aim of the administration has been

to make the library an integral part of the national library, meaning by the national library that group of libraries maintained by the National Government, of which the Library of Congress is the center. With this in view, the scope of the library's collections and service has been more narrowly defined than in the past.

"During the year the collections have been restricted to the literature of education and the cognate subjects of psychology and philosophy, together with a few necessary works of reference. The purchases have, moreover, been limited as far as possible to works not received by the Library of Congress through copyright deposits. In conformity with this policy there have been transferred to the Library of Congress and the public library of the District of Columbia, under authority of the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government, approved February 25, 1903, 26,851 volumes, 15,512 pamphlets, and 16,241 periodical numbers, a total of 58,604 pieces. This constitutes one of the largest transfers of books in the history of American libraries, and has some significance, I believe, as a step in the development of the national library. It not only places these books where they will be more useful, but renders it possible to make more available the large collection which remains. It will also, I hope, stimulate our use of the collections of the Library of Congress.

* * * * *

"With a view to the improvement of the catalogues of pedagogical collections and in order to facilitate their cataloguing, the library began on January 1 to publish catalogue cards for current educational literature not copyrighted in the United States. These cards are printed and sold by the Library of Congress as a part of the service of its Card section. Books copyrighted in the United States are at present catalogued by the Library of Congress. It is now possible, therefore, for librarians to secure from Washington catalogue cards for almost any current publication relating to education.

Departmental libraries

[Information regarding methods of ordering these cards is given in the Library of Congress. Card section, Bulletin no. 21.] The cards are also useful as announcements of current publications; indeed, they constitute the most complete record of current pedagogical literature which exists.

"During the coming year all catalogue cards for works on education prepared in the library will be printed, so that with the development of the collections in the library and the completion of the recataloguing it should become possible to secure from the library an exact description of any pedagogical work of importance, whether a current publication or not.

"The cataloguers have undertaken, in addition to the preparation of a dictionary catalogue of the books in the library of the bureau, the preparation of a union catalogue of the more important pedagogical collections in other libraries in the United States. Cards for books in the library of the bureau and cards for books in other libraries are filed in one alphabet. A large part of the cards for books in the Library of Congress have already been filed under authors and added entries. During the coming year it is expected that cards for books in the John Crerar Library will be filed. This union catalogue should be useful to students wishing to learn where a rare book or edition may be found. It is also of use to us in reducing to a minimum the purchase by the Government of unnecessary duplicates."

Mr. Johnston's definition of "the national library" as "that group of libraries maintained by the National Government of which the Library of Congress is the center," would be entirely acceptable to the Library of Congress. Its adoption is not, however, a necessary preliminary to the relations required by considerations of individual economy and efficiency. The department and bureau libraries have for the most part grown up with as little reference to the Library of Congress as to one another. Its new resources and availability suggest:

(1). That they should now limit their collections to their respective special fields; that they should eliminate accumulated material outside of these fields, and that they should hereafter acquire and maintain no book that will be sufficiently available if procurable from the Library of Congress within a half day of the demand.

(2) That they should secure prompt and explicit information as to what material exists in the Library of Congress of possible interest to the work of their Bureau, and should in return supply to that Library similar information as to the contents of their own collections.

(3) That they should recommend to the Library of Congress the acquisition of material (even very special in character) fundamental in their work, but beyond their means.

(4) That, so far as practicable, they should utilize the administrative work of the Library of Congress by conforming their own systems of classification, of cataloguing, and of notation to those adopted by it. In this way alone can they take full benefit of its printed cards, or through its printing office, give to it and to other institutions the benefit of their own.

Relations with Departmental Libraries

The above are the theoretic considerations. But the practical application of them must vary greatly. Where, for instance, they would affect much the collections of the Bureau of Education (whose work involves so considerably general literature) they might affect little the collections of the Surgeon-General's Office, whose work is special in the literature of medicine and surgery, which the Library of Congress avoids except as it comes from copyright. Similarly a scheme of classification suited to a general collection such as that of the Library of Congress—even though of large dimensions—may not be sufficiently detailed for a

Departmental libraries

great special collection designed for a use exclusively professional.[a]

Such a use quite commonly claims special recognition in the form and method of catalogue entry, but not with equal justice; for a form of entry representing, as does now that of the Library of Congress, the best expert judgment of the American Library Association, after nearly a decade of discussion, and which is substantially acceptable to the Library Association of the United Kingdom, is not likely to be less lucid than one devised by a special library for its particular use.

When, however, the question is not of the "author entry," but of the "subject headings" (for the subject entries), agreement is not so easy, the preferences of the specialist being often at variance with the practice of the cataloguer.

Where, moreover, a system of classification and a system of cataloguing have been established and applied to an existing collection, their continuance may be more profitable than the substitution at great expense of other systems, however superior.

Evidences of relations newly developing between the Library of Congress and the other government libraries at Washington are now sufficient to have suggested this reference to the subject. Among them may be noted these:

1. Under the enabling act of February 25, 1903, to which Mr. Johnston refers and which applied to the departments

[a] There should seem no reason, however, why a general scheme of classification, otherwise unobjectionable, should not be used as a *basis* for a more special and particular one, the schedules merely being carried into further particulars for which the notation, if scientific, would allow. Identity in the main groups and symbols would in itself be a gain.

and bureaus generally,[a] no less than 108,071 books and pamphlets have thus far been transferred from them to the Library of Congress (besides important manuscript collections from the State and other departments). Of the books and pamphlets about 50 per cent became permanent additions to its collections, 25 per cent were taken by the Public Library of the District, and the remainder were set aside in the "duplicate" collection of the Library of Congress for purposes of exchange.

2. The majority of books issued from the Library for use outside its walls are issued to the departments or bureaus or to officials connected with them. We have, however, frequent evidence that these officials do not generally realize that the privilege is theirs or how readily and with how little effort it may be exercised.

3. Practically every departmental or bureau library now possesses a set of printed cards representing books in the Library of Congress (so far as cards for such books are yet printed) which may affect the work of that department or bureau. [See the list on pp. 52–53.]

4. Four of the federal libraries [Agriculture, Geological Survey, Education, Army War College] and the Public Library of the District now send to us to be put into print cards compiled by them for books in their collections, but not in ours. Incidentally this means that those libraries have adopted a form of catalogue entry identical with our own.

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[a] The provision reads as follows:

"The head of any Executive Department or bureau or any commission of the Government is hereby authorized from time to time to turn over to the Librarian of Congress, for the use of the Library of Congress, any books, maps, or other material in the Library of the Department, bureau, or commission no longer needed for its use, and in the judgment of the Librarian of Congress appropriate to the uses of the Library of Congress."

5. At least one library (Bureau of Education) proposes immediate application of our system of classification to its own collections, thus saving duplication of work as to books duplicated in either collection and in other ways promoting economy and reciprocity.

6. Suggestions for the purchase by the Library of Congress of books required for the work of a bureau, but beyond its means, are reaching us, particularly from the Department of Agriculture. But the privilege is as yet by no means generally availed of.

7. The Library of Congress occasionally recommends to the librarian of a department or bureau the purchase of some book special to the work of the department or bureau and assumed to be within its means.

Respectfully submitted

HERBERT PUTNAM
Librarian of Congress

The Honorable
THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE
The Honorable
THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS

58896—08——6

REPORT

OF

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Washington, D. C., December 7, 1908

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report on the care and maintenance of the Library Building and Grounds, the extension of the equipment to meet the growing necessities of the building, and the disbursement of all funds for the same and for the expenses of the entire Library, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

This report is rendered, as usual, in connection with that of the Librarian.

For the care, repair, and service of the building and its mechanical apparatus during the year, the operations did not materially vary from those of the previous year, as described in the last annual report, and there was no interruption in the continuity or uniformity of the service. The use of the building for the purposes of the Library was likewise quite similar in character, quantity, and regularity to that of the previous year.

VISITORS TO THE LIBRARY BUILDING

The usual report of visitors and users of the Library is shown for the past year in the following table:

Month	9 to 6	6 to 10	Maximum	Minimum	Daily average	Days
July	34,695	36,779	3,330	544	2,382	30
August	46,999	50,265	5,781	566	3,138	31
September	55,859	50,592	5,210	835	3,548	30
October	53,483	43,884	4,655	2,262	3,141	31
November	42,043	27,409	4,133	1,315	2,315	30
December	41,303	19,418	3,816	774	2,024	30
January	46,927	23,733	4,602	873	2,279	31
February	43,465	22,484	4,041	1,297	2,274	29
March	49,734	33,404	6,012	1,721	2,682	31
April	50,587	39,678	4,111	2,230	3,009	30
May	39,674	32,898	3,682	1,176	2,341	31
June	27,766	25,050	2,263	751	1,761	30
Total	532,535	405,594				364

Grand total, 938,129.

Average, for 364 days, 2,577.

DETAIL OF EXPENSES FOR FUEL, LIGHTS, REPAIRS, AND MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES

The appropriation for these purposes was the same as for the previous year, $32,500, most of which was expended for the following items:

Watch and Housekeeping Department:

Ice	$1,003.02
Painting	1,779.37
Hardware	864.46
Dry goods	601.55
Housekeeping supplies	400.40
Repairs	283.07
Miscellaneous supplies	285.34
Cleaning compounds	270.00
Washing towels	268.02
Painting supplies	230.00
Soaps	195.80
Toilet supplies	184.75
	$6,365.78

Engineer Department:		
Coal	$20,595.85	
Repairs to plumbing, machinery, etc	923.71	
Removing ashes	340.92	
Miscellaneous supplies	292.68	
Plumbing supplies	215.11	
Oil	178.81	
Gas	31.20	
		$22,578.28
Electrical Department:		
Incandescent lamps	1,676.20	
Testing incandescent lamps	130.02	
Miscellaneous supplies	241.61	
Intercommunicating telephones	45.30	
		2,093.13
Office:		
Telephone service	854.02	
Miscellaneous supplies	180.03	
Advertising for proposals	35.40	
Street car tickets	30.00	
Foreign postage	20.00	
Express, freight, and drayage	8.69	
Telegram	.20	
		1,128.34
Total		32,165.53

FURNITURE, SHELVING, INCLOSURES, ETC.

The appropriation for these purposes was $40,000, and its expenditure was mainly for permanent equipment and outfitting, as follows:

Eight double-faced steel map cases	$8,800.00
Card catalogue cases, file cases, and trays	7,093.50
Steel storage cases for cards, in distribution of card indexes	4,932.19
Insurance map cases	498.00
Miscellaneous furniture, including tables, stands, cases, window shades, hardware, etc	3,354.07
Inclosures and screens	4,864.95
Book trucks and wheels for same	2,835.00
Typewriters, repairing, etc	2,129.61
Repairing and fitting of miscellaneous furniture, including labor and materials	1,904.71
Carpets, rugs, and runners	1,266.08
Exhibition cases	782.00

Vacuum dusting apparatus	$731.30
Newspaper files	375.00
Painting and electrical work of book stack, east main attic	353.90
Traveling expenses	43.15
Freight and drayage	11.18
Total	39,974.64

In this connection it is most gratifying to report that provision was made in the appropriation act approved May 22, 1908, to meet the need for additional shelving for books and bound newspapers described at length in my last annual report. The paragraph of the act is as follows:

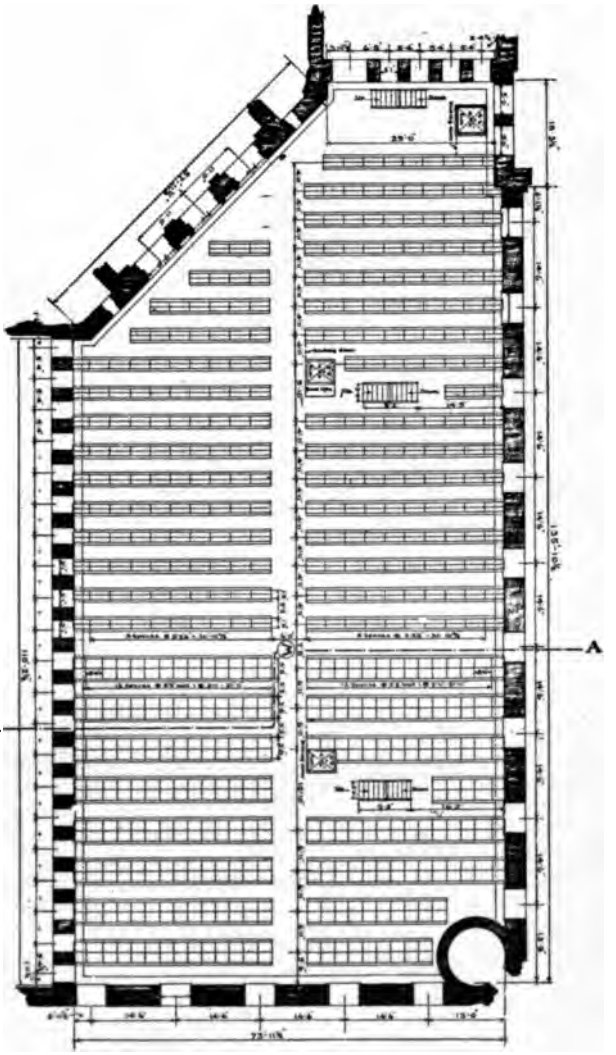
> "Toward the construction, mechanical equipment, electric lighting, and roofing of a stack of shelving for bound newspapers and books in the southeast court of the Library building, to cost not exceeding three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, one hundred thousand dollars."

In accordance with this act a book stack of ten stories has been designed in detail, including most of the necessary mechanical equipment, and a contract has been already entered into, after an advertised competition, for the construction of the complete structure, excepting the heating and ventilation, the electric lighting, and some minor apparatus, which will be taken up in due season.

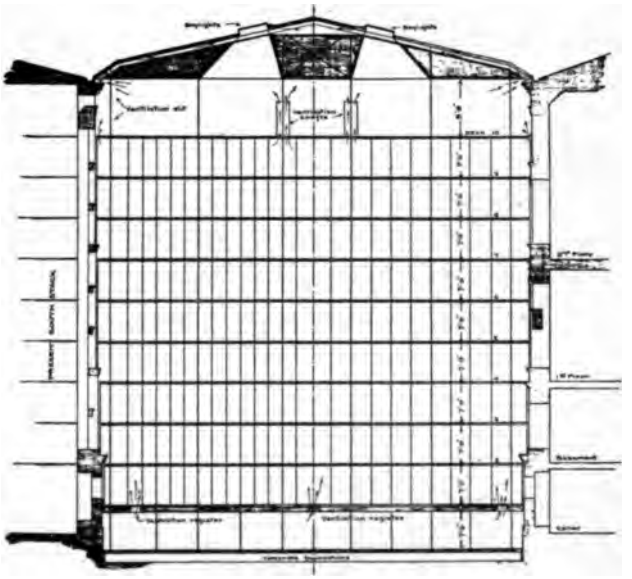
The design follows the principles laid down in my last annual report for an artificially lighted book stack which will also be similar and harmonious with the existing type of stack shelving already in the building—constructed of steel and iron with white marble decks. It will be in ten stories and provide space for assorting periodicals, newspapers, etc., as illustrated by the accompanying cross section and typical floor plan.

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

The several appropriations and the expenditures therefrom for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, also the cor-



PLAN OF TYPICAL STORY



VERTICAL SECTION OF STACK

NEW BOOK STACK FOR SOUTHEAST COURT.

responding appropriations for the preceding and succeeding years, are represented in the following table:

Object of appropriation	Appropriation, 1907	Appropriation, 1908	Expended, 1908	Appropriation, 1909
Library:				
Salaries	$333,860.00	[a] $337,187.83	$335,810.50	$343,660.00
Special and miscellaneous service	[b] 2,215.78	[b] 2,348.50	1,987.76	[b] 2,436.74
Contingent expenses	7,300.00	7,300.00	7,274.47	7,300.00
Increase of Library—				
Purchase of books	90,000.00	100,000.00	[c] 100,000.00	100,000.00
Purchase of law books	3,000.00	3,000.00	[c] 3,000.00	3,000.00
Purchase of periodicals	5,000.00	5,000.00	[c] 4,999.33	5,000.00
Indexes, digests, and compilations of laws	5,840.00	5,840.00	5,840.00	5,840.00
Indexes, digests, and compilations of laws, 1907–8	5,000.00	[d] 4,501.92	4,499.17	----------
Total	452,215.78	465,178.25	463,411.23	467,236.74
Building and grounds:				
Care and maintenance	80,305.00	79,585.00	79,262.58	79,705.00
Fuel, lights, etc	32,500.00	32,500.00	[c] 32,165.53	32,500.00
Furniture	20,000.00	40,000.00	[c] 39,974.64	40,000.00
Plans for newspaper stack	2,500.00	----------	----------	----------
Book stack, southeast court	----------	----------	----------	100,000.00
Total	135,305.00	152,085.00	151,402.75	252,205.00
Botanic garden:				
Salaries	16,393.75	16,393.75	16,393.14	16,393.75
Improving garden	6,500.00	6,500.00	[c] 6,500.00	6,500.00
Improving buildings	7,000.00	7,000.00	[c] 7,000.00	7,000.00
Total	29,893.75	29,893.75	29,893.14	29,893.75
Improving paintings in Capitol	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00

[a] Including urgent deficiency appropriation of $1,500, and increase of $527.83 by sale of cards.

[b] Including balance available from preceding yea

[c] Including unfilled orders.

[d] Balance available July 1, 1907.

UNEXPENDED BALANCES

All claims for the fiscal year 1906 have been settled, including those paid on Auditor's certificate, and the unexpended balances of the appropriations have been deposited to the credit of the surplus fund of the Treasury, in amounts as follows:

Library:		
Salaries	$1,203.60	
Increase of Library	29.68	
Contingent expenses	4.91	
		$1,238.19
Building and grounds:		
Care and maintenance	480.29	
Furniture	99.18	
Fuel, lights, etc	70.71	
		650.18
Botanic garden:		
Salaries	26.48	
Improving garden	4.76	
Improving buildings	4.17	
		35.41
		1,923.78

Respectfully submitted

BERNARD R. GREEN

Superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds

The Honorable

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

The Honorable

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APPENDICES

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APPENDIX Ia

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES, 1907–8

	Appropriations	Expended	Unexpended
SALARIES			
Library service:			
General	$239,060.00	$238,295.50	$764.50
Sunday	10,000.00	9,965.91	34.09
Special	[a] 2,348.50	1,987.76	360.74
Indexes, digests, and compilation of laws	5,840.00	5,840.00	----------
Indexes, digests, and compilation of laws, 1907–8	[b] 4,501.92	4,499.17	2.75
Distribution of card indexes	[c] 12,870.23	[d] 12,764.80	[d] 105.43
Copyright Office	75,300.00	74,784.29	515.71
Total	349,920.65	348,137.43	1,783.22
INCREASE OF LIBRARY			
Purchase of books	100,000.00	100,000.00	----------
Purchase of periodicals	5,000.00	4,999.33	.67
Purchase of law books	[e] 3,000.00	3,000.00	----------
Total	108,000.00	107,999.33	.67
Contingent expenses	7,300.00	7,278.97	21.03
Printing and binding (allotment, not appropriation)	[f] 205,184.43	205,173.15	11.28
Grand total	670,405.08	668,588.88	1,816.20

[a] Including balance of $348.50 from 1906–7.
[b] Balance available July 1, 1907.
[c] Includes $1,500 deficiency appropriation, act of February 15, 1908, and $570.23 credits on account of sale of card indexes to executive departments and independent institutions of the Government. Does not include $87.28 credits yet to be passed.
[d] Does not include indebtedness of $173.45 to be paid when credits on account of sales of card indexes to executive departments and independent institutions of the Government have been passed in full.
[e] Exclusive of $1,500 to be expended by the marshal of the Supreme Court for new books of reference for that body.
[f] Includes $184.43 credits on account of sales of card indexes to executive departments and independent institutions of the Government. Does not include $37.40 credits yet to be passed.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES IN DETAIL

Object of expenditure	Amount
Stationery supplies	4,931.45
Horse hire and care of wagon	914.50
Typewriter supplies	94.34
Traveling expenses	573.39
Dies, presses, and rubber stamps	275.57
Postage stamps (foreign correspondence)	237.00
Telegrams and long distance telephone messages	13.37
Tools and packing boxes	168.23
Transfer charges	55.12
Post-office box rent, July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908	16.00
Total	7,278.97

Appendix Ib

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS AS CONTAINED IN "AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE THIRTIETH, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND NINE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES."

General administration: For Librarian of Congress, $6,000; chief assistant librarian, $4,000; chief clerk, $2,500; Librarian's secretary, $1,800; clerk (assistant to chief clerk), $1,000; 2 stenographers and typewriters, at $1,000 each; messenger, $840; in all, $18,140.

Mail and delivery: For assistant in charge, $1,500; assistant, $900; 2 assistants, at $720 each; messenger boy, $360; in all, $4,200.

Order and accession: For chief of division, $2,500; assistant, $1,500; assistant, $1,200; 3 assistants, at $900 each; 2 assistants, at $720 each; 2 assistants, at $600 each; assistant, $520; and 2 messenger boys, at $360 each; in all, $11,780.

Catalogue, classification, and shelf: For chief of division, $3,000; chief classifier, $2,000; 4 assistants, at $1,800 each; 7 assistants, at $1,500 each; 6 assistants, at $1,400 each; 12 assistants, at $1,200 each; 6 assistants, at $1,000 each; 14 assistants, at $900 each; 4 assistants, at $800 each; 13 assistants, at $720 each; 3 assistants, at $600 each; 10 assistants, at $540 each; 4 assistants, at $480 each; 6 messengers, at $360 each; in all, $87,940.

Binding: For assistant in charge, $1,400; assistant, $900; messenger boy, $360; in all, $2,660.

Bibliography: For chief of division, $3,000; assistant $1,500; 2 assistants, at $900 each; stenographer and typewriter, $900; assistant, $720; and 1 messenger boy, $360; in all, $8,280.

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Reading rooms (including evening service) and special collections: For superintendent of reading room, $3,000; 2 assistants, at $1,500 each; 4 assistants, at $1,200 each; 1 assistant (reading room for the blind), $1,200; 5 assistants, at $900 each; 10 assistants, at $720 each; 1 attendant, Senate reading room, $900; 1 attendant, Representatives' reading room, $900; 1 attendant, Representatives' reading room, $720; 2 attendants, cloakrooms, at $720 each; 1 attendant, Toner Library, $900; 1 attendant, Washingtonian Library, $900; 4 messenger boys, at $360 each; 2 watchmen, at $720 each; evening service: 5 assistants, at $900 each; 15 assistants, at $720 each; in all, $47,640.

Periodical (including evening service): For chief of division, $2,000; chief assistant, $1,500; 2 assistants, at $900 each; stenographer and typewriter, $900; 3 assistants, at $720 each; 2 messenger boys, at $360 each; for arrears of sorting and collating and to enable periodical reading room to be open in the evenings, 2 assistants, at $720 each; in all, $10,520.

Documents: For chief of division, $3,000; assistant, $1,400; stenographer and typewriter, $900; assistant, $720; messenger, $360; in all, $6,380.

Manuscript: For chief of division, $3,000; chief assistant, $1,500; assistant, $900; messenger boy, $360; in all, $5,760.

Maps and charts: For chief of division, $3,000; assistant, $1,400; 2 assistants, at $900 each; assistant, $720; messenger boy, $360; in all, $7,280.

Music: For chief of division, $2,000; assistant, $1,400; assistant, $1,000; 2 assistants, at $720 each; messenger boy, $360; in all, $6,200.

Prints: For chief of division, $2,000; assistant, $1,400; 2 assistants, at $900 each; messenger, $360; in all, $5,560.

Smithsonian deposit: For custodian, $1,500; assistant, $1,400; messenger, $720; messenger boy, $360; in all, $3,980.

Congressional Reference Library: For custodian, $1,500; assistant, $1,200; assistant, $900; assistant, $720; 2 messenger boys, at $360 each; in all, $5,040.

Law Library: For law librarian, $2,500; 2 assistants, at $1,400 each; messenger, $900; assistant for evening service, $1,500; in all, $7,700.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE, under the direction of the Librarian of Congress: Register of copyrights, $3,000; assistant register of copyrights, $2,500; chief clerk and chief of bookkeeping division, $2,000; chief of application division, $2,000; 2 clerks, at $1,800 each; 4 clerks, at $1,600 each; 8 clerks, at $1,400 each; 10 clerks, at $1,200 each; 8 clerks, at $1,000 each; 13 clerks, at $900 each; 2 clerks, at $800 each; 10 clerks, at $720 each; 2 clerks, at $600 each; 2 messenger boys, at $360 each. Arrears, special service: 3 clerks, at $1,200 each; porter, $720; messenger boy, $360; in all, $77,800.

DISTRIBUTION OF CARD INDEXES: For service in connection with the distribution of card indexes and other publications of the Library, including not exceeding $500 for freight charges, expressage, and traveling expenses connected with such distribution, $16,800.

TEMPORARY SERVICES: For special and temporary service, including extra special services of regular employees, at the discretion of the Librarian, to continue available until expended, $2,000.

SUNDAY OPENING: To enable the Library of Congress to be kept open for reference use from 2 until 10 o'clock post meridian on Sundays and legal holidays, within the discretion of the Librarian, including the extra services of employees and the services of additional employees under the Librarian, $10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

INCREASE OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS: For purchase of books for the Library, and for freight, commissions, and traveling expenses incidental to the acquisition of books by purchase, gift, or exchange, $100,000;

For purchase of books and for periodicals for the law library, under the direction of the Chief Justice, $3,000;

For purchase of new books of reference for the Supreme Court, to be a part of the Library of Congress, and purchased by the marshal of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the Chief Justice, $1,500;

For purchase of miscellaneous periodicals and newspapers, including payment in advance for subscriptions to the same, $5,000;

In all, $109,500.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES: For miscellaneous and contingent expenses of the Library, stationery, supplies, and all stock and materials directly purchased, miscellaneous traveling expenses, postage, transportation, and all incidental expenses connected with the administration of the Library and the Copyright Office, which sum shall be so apportioned as to prevent a deficiency therein, $7,300.

INDEXES, DIGESTS, AND COMPILATIONS OF LAW: To continue the preparation of the new index to the Statutes at Large, in accordance with the plan approved by the Judiciary Committees of both Houses of Congress, and to prepare such other law indexes, digests, and compilations of law as may be required by Congress for official use, namely: For one assistant, $1,800; one assistant, $1,200; one assistant, $900; two assistants, $720 each; and $500 as additional compensation to the law librarian; in all, $5,840.

CUSTODY, CARE, AND MAINTENANCE OF LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS: For superintendent of the Library building and grounds, $5,000; chief clerk, $2,000; clerk, $1,600; clerk, $1,400; clerk, $1,000; 1 messenger; 1 assistant messenger; 1 telephone switchboard operator; 1 assistant telephone switchboard operator; captain of watch, $1,400; lieutenant of watch, $1,000; 16 watchmen; carpenter, $900; painter, $900; foreman of laborers, $900; 14 laborers, at $480 each; 2 attendants in ladies' room, at $480 each; 4 check boys, at $360 each; mistress of charwomen, $425; assistant mistress of charwomen, $300; 45 charwomen; chief engineer, $1,500; 1 assistant engineer, $1,200; 3 assistant engineers, at $1,000 each; electrician, $1,500; assistant electrician, $1,000; machinist, $1,000; machinist, $900; 2 wiremen, at $900 each; plumber, $900; 3 elevator conductors, at $720 each; 9 firemen; 6 skilled laborers, at $720 each; in all $76,905.

For extra services of employees and additional employees under the superintendent of Library building and grounds to provide for the opening of the Library building from 2 until

10 o'clock post meridian on Sundays and legal holidays, $2,800.

For fuel, lights, repairs, and miscellaneous supplies, electric and steam apparatus, city directory, stationery, and all incidental expenses in connection with the custody, care, and maintenance of said building and grounds, $32,500.

For furniture, including partitions, screens, shelving, and electrical work pertaining thereto, $40,000.

Toward the construction, mechanical equipment, electric lighting, and roofing of a stack of shelving for bound newspapers and books in the southeast court of the Library building, to cost not exceeding three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, $100,000.

Files, House of Representatives: To move the files of the House of Representatives from the Library of Congress to the House Office Building and construct the necessary equipment therefor, $6,250.

Provisions in "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nine, and for other purposes."

For such trees, shrubs, plants, fertilizers, and skilled labor for the grounds of the Library of Congress as may be requested by the superintendent of the Library building, $1,000.

For the Library of Congress, including the Copyright Office, and the publication of the Catalogue of Title Entries of the Copyright Office, and binding, rebinding, and repairing of library books, and for building and grounds, Library of Congress, $202,000.

Provisions in "An Act Making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, and for prior years, and for other purposes."

Distribution of card indexes: To enable the Librarian of Congress to secure the additional service necessary in connection with the distribution of card indexes and other publications of the Library, one thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Provisions in "An Act Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, and for prior years, and for other purposes."

The accounting officers of the Treasury Department are authorized and directed to allow and credit in the accounts of Bernard R. Green, superintendent Library building and grounds, such sums as he expended during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and seven, not exceeding the sum of three hundred and ten dollars, in compensation of certain employees of the Library for additional employment as guides for the building, Library of Congress, sections seventeen hundred and sixty-four and seventeen hundred and sixty-five, Revised Statutes, notwithstanding, the same not to involve the further payment of money from the Treasury.

Appendix II

REPORT OF THE REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1907–8

Washington, D. C., July 3, 1908

SIR: The copyright business and the work of the Copyright Office for the fiscal year from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908, inclusive, are summarized as follows:

RECEIPTS

Fees, etc.

The gross receipts during the year were $85,042.03. A balance of $2,323.44, representing trust funds and unfinished business, was on hand July 1, 1907, making a total of $87,365.47 to be accounted for. Of this amount the sum of $2,922.84 was refunded, having been sent to the Copyright Office as excess fees or as fees for articles not registrable, and $178.50 was applied for subscriptions to the Catalogue of Copyright Entries, leaving a net balance of $84,264.13. The balance carried over to July 1, 1908, was $1,876.63 (representing trust funds, $1,609.90, and total unfinished business since July 1, 1897—eleven years—$266.73), leaving for fees applied during the fiscal year 1907–8, $82,387.50.

EXPENDITURES

Salaries

The appropriation made by Congress for salaries in the Copyright Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, was $75,300. The total expenditure for salaries was $74,784.29, or $7,603.21 less than the net amount of fees earned and paid into the Treasury during the corresponding year. The expenditure for supplies, except furniture, including stationery and other articles, and postage on foreign mail matter, etc., was $1,182.90.

Copyright fees

The copyright fees received and paid into the United States Treasury during the last eleven years, from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1908, amount to $774,606, while the sum used of the appropriations for salaries during that period

was $651,881.55, leaving an excess of fees over appropriations used for service for the eleven years of $122,724.45.

Copyright deposits

During these same eleven years the articles received as deposits amount to the grand total of 1,936,050 pieces, including two copies each of 237,927 books, pamphlets, leaflets, and periodical contributions; 11,068 dramatic compositions; 207,248 separate numbers of periodicals; 235,472 musical compositions; 17,938 maps and charts; 76,068 engravings, cuts, and prints; 21,554 chromos and lithographs; 143,725 photographs; and 389 miscellaneous articles. In addition to the above, 31,891 photographs were deposited to identify the same number of original works of art—paintings, drawings, and statuary—of which the descriptions had been filed. Many of these articles are of considerable value. During the fiscal year 796 separate works were deposited under the Act of March 3, 1905, to secure an *ad interim* term of protection of one year in the case of books printed abroad in foreign languages. Among these were many valuable scientific works and some expensive books on art.

COPYRIGHT ENTRIES AND FEES

Registrations

The entries of titles for the fiscal year numbered 119,742. Of these entries 108,297 were titles of the productions of citizens or residents of the United States, and 11,445 were titles of works by foreigners. The fees for these entries were: United States, $54,148.50; foreign, $11,445, or a total of $65,593.50.

Certificates, etc.

Of the foreign entries 2,566 were with certificates, and of the United States entries 27,614, or a total of 30,180 certificates, at fees amounting to $15,090. In addition, 1,914 copies of record were furnished for $957 in fees; assignments to the number of 683 were recorded and certified, at a charge of $708; and search fees charged to the amount of $39. The total copyright fees for the year amounted to $82,387.50. The details of the Copyright Office business and applied fees are set out in Exhibits A, B, and C.

The number of entries in each class from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908, as compared with the number of entries made in the previous year, is shown in Exhibit F.

COPYRIGHT DEPOSITS

Articles deposited

The various articles deposited in compliance with the copyright law, which have been receipted for, stamped, credited, indexed, and catalogued during the fiscal year, amount to 221,722. The number of these articles in each class for the eleven fiscal years is shown in Exhibit G and indicates a grand total of 1,936,050 articles received in the eleven years.

COPYRIGHT CATALOGUE AND INDEX

Index cards

The permanent title-index cards for the fiscal year number 149,490. After being first used as the copy for the printed catalogue, these cards are added to the permanent card indexes of the copyright entries, which now number a total of over 1,680,000 cards.

Copyright Catalogue, new series

The publication of the Catalogue of Copyright Entries as required by law has been continued, substantially without change.

The numbers printed for each of the four parts of the Catalogue are so prepared that they will bind up at the end of the year into separate volumes, which are separately indexed according to subject-matter. Yearly subscriptions are taken for each part as follows: Part I, Books, pamphlets, dramatic compositions, and maps and charts, $2; Part II, Periodicals, $1; Part III, Musical compositions, $2; Part IV, Engravings, cuts and prints, chromos and lithographs, photographs, and the descriptions of original works of art—paintings, drawings, and sculpture—$1.

CIRCULARS

Annual statement of copyright business

The customary "Annual Statement," setting out in condensed form the statistics of the copyright business for the calendar year 1907, was printed on January 6, 1908. A revised edition of Bulletin No. 1, containing the text of the copyright law now in force, with notes of the new copyright treaties negotiated during the year, was also printed.

SUMMARY

Summary of copyright business: receipts, etc

Balance on hand July 1, 1907		$2,323.44
Gross receipts July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908		85,042.03
Total to be accounted for		87,365.47
Refunded	$2,922.84	
Received for subscriptions to catalogue	178.50	
Total subtracted		3,101.34
Balance to be accounted for		$84,264.13
Applied as earned fees		82,387.50
Balance carried over to July 1, 1908.		
Trust funds	1,609.90	
Unfinished business, July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1908, eleven years	266.73	
		1,876.63
		84,264.13
Total fees earned and paid into the Treasury during the eleven fiscal years from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1908		$774,606.00
Total unfinished business for the eleven years		266.73

ENTRIES

Entries

Number of entries of United States productions recorded	108,297
Number of entries of foreign productions recorded	11,445
Total number of titles recorded	119,742
Number of certificates of United States entries	27,614
Number of certificates of foreign entries	2,566
Total number of certificates	30,180
Number of certified copies of record	1,914
Number of assignments recorded	683

FEES

Fees

Fees for entry of titles, United States productions, at 50 cents each	$54,148.50	
Fees for entry of titles of foreign productions, at $1 each	11,445.00	
Total fees for titles recorded		$65,593.50
Fees for certificates, United States entries, at 50 cents each	13,807.00	
Fees for certificates, foreign entries, at 50 cents each	1,283.00	
Total fees for certificates		15,090.00

Fees for certified copies of record, at 50 cents each	$957.00	
Fees for recording assignments	708.00	
Searches made and charged for, at the rate of 50 cents for each hour of time consumed	39.00	
Total fees		$82,387.50

CONDITION OF COPYRIGHT OFFICE WORK

(*a*) *Current work*

Condition of current work

At this date (July 3, 1908) the remittances received up to the third mail of the day have been recorded and acknowledged. The account books of the bookkeeping division are written up and posted to June 30, and the accounts rendered to the Treasury Department are settled up to and including the month of June, while earned fees to June 30, inclusive, have been paid into the Treasury.

All copyright applications received up to and including June 30 have been passed upon and refunds made. The total unfinished business for the full eleven years from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1908, amounts to but $266.73.

At the close of business on July 3, 1908, the titles for record had been dated, classified, and numbered to July 2 (inclusive) for books and periodicals and to July 1 for all other classes, and all titles had been indexed up to and including June 30.

The articles of all classes deposited had been stamped, catalogued, and credited up to the receipts of June 30, inclusive.

The certificate and noncertificate entries had been recorded to June 30, inclusive, and certificates and notices of entry to the same date made, revised, and mailed.

(*b*) *Copyright business prior to July 1, 1897*

Prior copyright business

Congress in the appropriation act for the fiscal year just closed continued the special force for work on the arrears of Copyright Office business prior to July 1, 1897. The examination and arrangement of the mass of deposits have been continued.

Articles deposited Credited articles to the number of 34,782 (including 426 pamphlets, 19,185 periodicals, 14,886 musical compositions, and 285 miscellaneous articles) have been filed away under year and number. In the work of crediting deposits, 15,979 articles were handled, and 15,328 articles (including in part 14,830 musical compositions and 322 pamphlets) were credited and filed, those desired by the Library being forwarded to the shelves for use. In the case of 651 articles, identification and credit could not be made, and they were accordingly indexed and (except those desired by the Library) filed for convenient reference.

Titles to the number of 116,776, entered prior to July 1, 1897, but heretofore filed only in rough bundles, have been collated, arranged, and permanently filed.

Uncleared deposits

Uncleared deposits Of the uncleared deposits accumulated in the Copyright Office prior to July 1, 1897, there still remains a total of 73,081 articles. Of these there are 8,655 articles which, after careful examination, it has not been possible to credit upon any entries made prior to the date of their receipt. The remaining 64,426 articles (arranged by subjects), consisting of 34,444 pamphlets and leaflets, 8,020 periodical numbers, 18,993 pieces of music, and 2,969 posters, still remain to be given further examination in the hope of discovering corresponding entries of titles upon which to credit them.

COPYRIGHT LEGISLATION AND INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT RELATIONS

I. Proposed legislation

Proposed legislation In my last year's report the record of proposed copyright legislation was carried down to the adjournment of the Fifty-ninth Congress. In the first session of the Sixtieth Congress the consolidated copyright bill was reintroduced in texts differing from each other in important particulars. Mr. Currier, Chairman of the House Committee on Patents, promptly presented, on December 2, 1907, his former

Bills introduced

reported bill, with some amendments (H. R. bill 243).[a] Senator Kittredge, on retiring from the chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Patents, was succeeded by Senator Smoot as chairman of that committee, who brought in a bill representing the views of the former minority of the committee, on December 16, 1907 (S. bill 2499),[b] while Senator Kittredge reintroduced on December 18, 1907, his reported bill, with some amendments (S. bill 2900).[c] On January 6, 1908, Mr. Barchfeld, a member of the House Committee on Patents, submitted a bill embodying the views of the minority of that committee (H. R. bill 11794).[d]

Public hearings

Public hearings on the proposed copyright legislation were held before the Committees on Patents of the Senate and House of Representatives on March 26, 27, and 28, 1908, and the stenographic report was printed with a general index prepared in the Copyright Office, to include the three volumes of reports of hearings on the copyright bill, June 6–9, 1906; December 7, 8, 10, and 11, 1906; and March 26–28, 1908.[e]

New copyright bills

Following these public hearings, revised and amended texts of the consolidated copyright bill were introduced by members of the House Committee on Patents as follows: By Mr. Washburn on May 4 (calendar day May 5), 1908

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[a] *1907 (December 2)*.—A bill to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting copyright. Presented by Mr. Currier. H. R. bill No. 243. Printed, 33 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

[b] *1907 (December 16)*.—A bill to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting copyright. Presented by Mr. Smoot. Senate bill No. 2499. Printed, 33 pp. 4°. [Read twice and referred to the Committee on Patents.]

[c] *1907 (December 18)*.—A bill to consolidate and revise the Acts respecting copyright. Presented by Mr. Kittredge. Senate bill No. 2900. Printed, 35 pp. 4°. [Read twice and referred to the Committee on Patents.]

[d] *1908 (January 6)*.—A bill to consolidate and revise the Acts respecting copyright. Presented by Mr. Barchfeld. H. R. bill No. 11794. Printed, 35 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.] *Note.*—There were three different prints of this bill, with some variations.

[e] Revision of Copyright Laws. Hearings before the Committees on Patents of the Senate and House of Representatives on pending Bills to Amend and Consolidate the Acts respecting Copyright. March 26, 27, and 28, 1908. 463 pp. 8°. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1908.

(H. R. bill 21592);[a] by Mr. Sulzer on May 12 (calendar day May 18), 1908 (H. R. bill 21984),[b] and again by Mr. Sulzer, an amended bill, on May 12 (calendar day May 21), 1908 (H. R. bill 22071);[c] and by Mr. Currier on May 12 (calendar day May 26), 1908 (H. R. bill 22183).[d]

Mr. Bennet's bills In addition to the above bills attempting a general revision of the copyright statutes, Mr. Bennet, of New York, reintroduced, on December 16, 1907, his bills concerning the performance of religious or secular musical works, and the renting of such works by musical societies (H. R. bills 9157 and 9167);[e] Mr. Campbell, of Kansas, on April 6, 1908, presented to the House a bill to suspend the patent and copyright laws where a patent or copyright was illegally operated by a trust (H. R. bill 20388);[f] and Mr. McCall, of Massa-

Mr. Campbell's bill

Mr. McCall's bill

[a] *1908* (*May 4* [*calendar day May 5*]).—A bill to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting copyright. Presented by Mr. Washburn. H. R. bill 21592. Printed, 36 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

[b] *1908* (*May 12* [*calendar day May 18*]).—A bill to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright. Presented by Mr. Sulzer. H. R. bill 21984. Printed, 37 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

[c] *1908* (*May 12* [*calendar day May 21*]).—A bill to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting copyright. Presented by Mr. Sulzer. H. R. bill 22071. Printed, 37 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

[d] *1908* (*May 12* [*calendar day May 26*]).—A bill to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting copyright. Presented by Mr. Currier. H. R. bill 22183. Printed, 35 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

[e] *1907* (*December 16*).—A bill to amend title sixty, chapter three, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to copyrights. Presented by Mr. Bennet, of New York. H. R. bill 9157. Printed, 1 p. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

1907 (*December 16*).—A bill to amend title sixty, chapter three, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to copyrights. Presented by Mr. Bennet, of New York. H. R. bill 9167. Printed, 1 p. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

[f] *1908* (*April 6*).—A bill suspending the patent and copyright laws of the United States when a patent or copyright or any article or product protected by patent or copyright is owned, used, or leased by any trust or monopoly in violation of any law in restraint of trade. Presented by Mr. Campbell. H. R. bill 20388. Printed, 3 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

chusetts, introduced on May 12 (calendar day May 22), 1908, "by request," a bill to exempt books in foreign languages from the requirement of typesetting in the United States (H. R. bill 22098).[a] This bill was referred to the House Committee on Patents; it provides as follows:

> *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That section three of the Act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, amending section [forty-nine] hundred and fifty-six of the Revised Statutes of the United States, be amended by inserting, after the words "*Provided*, That in the case of a book, photograph, chromo, or lithograph," the following words, "except the original text of a book of foreign origin in a language or languages other than English."
>
> SEC. 2. That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

No action by Congress was secured during the first session of the Sixtieth Congress on any of the copyright bills. A sub-committee of the House Committee on Patents, of five members, was appointed to give consideration to the various copyright bills and to report to the full committee before the Christmas holidays at the next session.[b]

II. Copyright treaties

Copyright treaties

At the Second Pan-American Congress, held in Mexico in 1902, a copyright convention was concluded between the United States and the various Central American and South American States, and was signed on January 27 of that year by the representatives of the United States present. The ratification of this treaty was advised by the Senate on January 31, 1908, and it was ratified by the President on March 16 and proclaimed on April 9, 1908. Article 15 of the convention provides that it shall go into effect between the signatory States that ratify it three months from the

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[a] *1908 (May 12 [calendar day May 22]).*—A bill to amend the Acts respecting copyright. Presented by Mr. McCall (by request). H. R. bill 22098. Printed, 1 p. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

[b] Mr. Frank D. Currier, chairman; Mr. Edmund H. Hinshaw, Mr. John C. Chaney, Mr. Charles G. Washburn, Mr. William Sulzer, Mr. George S. Legare.

day they communicate their ratifications to the Mexican Government. Of the seventeen countries whose plenipotentiaries signed the treaty in 1902, ratifications have since been deposited, as required by Article 15, by Guatemala on April 25, 1902; Salvador on May 19, 1902; Costa Rica on June 28, 1902; Honduras on July 14, 1904; Nicaragua on August 13, 1904; and the United States on March 31, 1908. The treaty therefore went into effect as between the United States and the five countries named on July 1, 1908.

The text of this treaty is as follows:

Convention to protect Literary and Artistic Property, signed at Mexico, January 27, 1902

Pan-American copyright treaty, 1902

ART. 1. The signatory States constitute themselves into a Union for the purpose of recognizing and protecting the rights of literary and artistic property, in conformity with the stipulations of the present Convention.

ART. 2. Under the term "Literary and Artistic works" are comprised books, manuscripts, pamphlets of all kinds, no matter what subject they may treat of and what may be the number of their pages; dramatic or melodramatic works; choral music and musical compositions, with or without words; designs, drawings, paintings, sculpture, engravings, photographic works; astronomical and geographical globes; plans, sketches, and plastic works relating to geography or geology, topography or architecture, or any other science; and, finally, every production in the literary and artistic field which may be published by any method of impression or reproduction.

ART. 3. The copyright to literary or artistic work, consists in the exclusive right to dispose of the same, to publish, sell and translate the same, or to authorize its translation, and to reproduce the same in any manner, either entirely or partially.

The authors belonging to one of the signatory countries, or their assigns, shall enjoy in the other signatory countries, and for the time stipulated in Article 5, the exclusive right to translate their works, or to authorize their translation.

ART. 4. In order to obtain the recognition of the copyright of a work, it is indispensable that the author or his assigns or legitimate representative, shall address a petition to the official Department, which each government may designate, claiming the recognition of such right, which petition must be accompanied by two copies of his work, said copies to remain in the proper Department.

If the author, or his assigns, should desire that his copyright be recognized in any other of the signatory countries, he shall attach to his petition a number of copies of his work, equal to that of the

countries he may therein designate. The said department shall distribute the copies mentioned among those countries, accompanied by a copy of the respective certificate, in order that the copyright of the author may be recognized by them.

Any omissions which the said Department may incur in this respect, shall not give the author, or his assigns, any rights to present claims against the State.

ART. 5. The authors who belong to one of the signatory countries, or their assigns, shall enjoy in the other countries the rights which their respective laws at present grant, or in the future may grant, to their own citizens, but such right shall not exceed the term of protection granted in the country of its origin.

For the works composed of several volumes, which are not published at the same time, as well as for bulletins or instalments of publications of literary or scientific societies, or of private parties, the term of property shall commence to be counted from the date of publication of each volume, bulletin or instalment.

ART. 6. The country in which a work is first published, shall be considered as the country of its origin, or, if such publication takes place simultaneously in several of the signatory countries, the one whose laws establish the shortest period of protection shall be considered as the country of its origin.

ART. 7. Lawful translations shall be protected in the same manner as original works. The translators of works in regard to which there exists no guaranteed right of property, or the right of which may have become extinguished, may secure the right of property for their translations, as established in Article 3, but they shall not prevent the publication of other translations of the same work.

ART. 8. Newspaper articles may be reproduced, but the publication from which they are taken must be mentioned, and the name of the author given, if it should appear in the same.

ART. 9. Copyright shall be recognized in favor of the persons whose names, or acknowledged pseudonyms are stated in the respective literary or artistic work or in the petition to which Article 4 of this Convention refers, excepting case of proof to the contrary.

ART. 10. Addresses delivered or read in deliberative assemblies, before the Courts of Justice and in public meetings, may be published in the newspaper press without any special authorization.

ART. 11. The reproduction in publications devoted to public instruction or chrestomathy of fragments of literary or artistic works, confers no right of property, and may therefore be freely made in all the signatory countries.

ART. 12. All unauthorized indirect use of a literary or artistic work which does not present the character of an original work, shall be considered as an unlawful reproduction.

It shall be considered in the same manner unlawful to reproduce, in any form, an entire work, or the greater part of the same, accompanied by notes or commentaries, under the pretext of literary criticism or of enlargement or complement of an original work.

ART 13. All fraudulent works shall be liable to sequestration in the signatory countries in which the original work may have the right of legal protection, without prejudice to the indemnities or punishments, to which the falsifiers may be liable according to the laws of the country, in which the fraud has been committed.

ART. 14. Each one of the Governments of the signatory countries shall remain at liberty to permit, exercise vigilance over, or prohibit, the circulation, representation and exposition of any work or production, in respect to which the competent authorities shall have power to exercise such right.

ART. 15. The present Convention shall take effect between the signatory States that ratify it, three months from the day they communicate their ratification to the Mexican Government, and shall remain in force among all of them until one year from the date it is denounced by any of said States. The notification of such denouncement shall be addressed to the Mexican Government and shall only have effect in so far as regards the country which has given it.

ART. 16. The Governments of the signatory States, when approving the present Convention, shall declare whether they accept the adherence to the same by the nations which have had no representation in the Second International American Conference.

Convention between the United States and Japan

A Copyright Convention between the United States and Japan was proclaimed on May 17, 1906. This treaty and the corresponding treaty to secure Patents and Trade-Marks have been supplemented by two additional treaties with Japan to extend the protection for Patents, Trade-Marks, and Copyrights to China and Korea. These Conventions signed at Washington May 19 and ratified June 2, 1908, provide as follows:[a]

Treaty between the United States and Japan for Protection in China

Treaty between United States and Japan for protection in China, May 19, 1908

ART. 1. Inventions, designs and trade marks duly patented or registered by citizens or subjects of one High Contracting Party in the appropriate office of the other Contracting Party shall have in all parts of China the same protection against infringement by citizens or subjects of such other Contracting Party as in the dominions and possessions of such other Contracting Party.

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[a] Since the above report was written these treaties have been proclaimed, on August 11, 1908, and are in force from August 16, 1908.

ART. 2. The citizens or subjects of each of the two High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in China the protection of copyright for their works of literature and art as well as photographs to the same extent as they are protected in the dominions and possessions of the other party.

ART. 3. In case of infringement in China by a citizen or subject of one of the two High Contracting Parties of any invention, design, trade mark or copyright entitled to protection in virtue of this convention the aggrieved party shall have in the competent territorial or consular courts of such Contracting Party the same rights and remedies as citizens or subjects of such Contracting Party.

ART. 4. Each High Contracting Party engages to extend to the citizens or subjects of the other Contracting Party the same treatment in China in the matter of protection of their commercial names as they enjoy in the dominions and possessions of such Contracting Party under the convention for the protection of industrial property signed at Paris March 20, 1883. "Hong" marks shall be considered to be commercial names for the purpose of this convention.

ART. 5. Citizens of possessions belonging to the United States and subjects of Korea shall have in China the same treatment under the present convention as citizens of the United States and subjects of Japan respectively.

ART. 6. It is mutually agreed between the High Contracting Parties that the present convention shall be enforced so far as applicable in any other country in which either Contracting Party may exercise extraterritorial jurisdiction.

All rights growing out of the present convention shall be recognized in the insular and other possessions and leased territories of the High Contracting Parties and all legal remedies provided for the protection of such rights shall be duly enforced by the competent courts.

ART. 7. Any person amenable to the provisions of this convention who possesses at the time the present convention comes into force merchandise bearing an imitation of a trade mark owned by another person and entitled to protection under said convention shall remove or cancel such false trade mark or withdraw such merchandise from market in China within six months from the date of the enforcement of this convention.

ART. 8. Unauthorized reproductions by the citizens or subjects of one High Contracting Party prior to the operation of this convention of the works of literature and art as well as photographs of the citizens or subjects of the other Contracting Party published after the 10th day of May, 1906, and entitled to protection in virtue of this convention shall be withdrawn from sale or circulation in China within one year from the date of the enforcement of this convention.

ART. 9. The present convention shall be ratified and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Tokyo as soon as possible. It shall come into force together with the convention relative to the protection of inventions, designs, trade marks and copyrights in Korea, ten days after such exchange of ratifications.

Treaty between the United States and Japan for Protection in Korea

Treaty between the United States and Japan for protection in Korea, May 19, 1908

ART. 1. The Japanese Government shall cause to be enforced in Korea simultaneously with the operation of this convention, laws and regulations relative to inventions, designs, trade marks and copyrights similar to those which now exist in Japan.

These laws and regulations are to be applicable to American citizens in Korea equally as to Japanese and Korean subjects. In case the existing laws and regulations of Japan referred to in the preceding paragraph shall hereafter be modified, those laws and regulations enforced in Korea shall also be modified according to the principle of such new legislation.

ART. 2. The Government of the United States of America engages that in case of the infringement by American citizens of inventions, designs, trade marks or copyrights entitled to protection in Korea, such citizens shall in these respects be under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Japanese courts in Korea, the extraterritorial jurisdiction of the United States being waived in these particulars.

ART. 3. Citizens of possessions belonging to the United States shall have in respect to the application of the present convention the same treatment as citizens of the United States.

ART. 4. Korean subjects shall enjoy in the United States the same protection as native citizens in regard to inventions, designs, trade marks and copyrights upon the fulfillment of the formalities prescribed by the laws and regulations of the United States.

ART. 5. Inventions, designs, trade marks and copyrights duly patented or registered in Japan by citizens of the United States prior to the enforcement of the laws and regulations mentioned in Article 1 hereof shall without further procedure be entitled under the present convention to the same protection in Korea as is or may hereafter be there accorded to the same industrial and literary properties similarly patented or registered by Japanese or Korean subjects.

Inventions, designs, trade marks and copyrights duly patented or registered in the United States by citizens or subjects of either High Contracting Party or by Korean subjects prior to the operation of the present convention shall similarly be entitled to patent or registration in Korea without the payment of any fees, provided that said inventions, designs, trade marks and copyrights are of such a character as to permit of their patent or registration under the laws and regulations above-mentioned and provided further that such patent or registration is effected within a period of one year after this convention comes into force.

ART. 6. The Japanese Government engages to extend to American citizens the same treatment in Korea in the matter of protection of their commercial names as they enjoy in the dominions and possessions of Japan under the convention for the protection of industrial property signed at Paris March 20, 1883.

"Hong" marks shall be considered to be commercial names for the purpose of this convention

ART 7. The present convention shall be ratified and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Tokyo as soon as possible. It shall come into force ten days after such exchange of ratifications.

Respectfully submitted

THORVALD SOLBERG
Register of Copyrights

HERBERT PUTNAM
Librarian of Congress

EXHIBIT A—*Statement of gross receipts, refunds, net receipts, and fees applied for fiscal year ending June 30, 1908*

	Gross cash receipts	Refunds	Net receipts	Fees applied
1907				
July	$6,772.43	$131.65	$6,640.78	$6,509.00
August	7,179.19	239.38	6,939.81	6,820.00
September	6,605.38	124.03	6,481.35	6,682.00
October	7,343.10	210.60	7,132.50	6,819.00
November	6,327.06	177.75	6,149.31	6,181.00
December	7,386.04	532.13	6,853.91	6,889.00
1908				
January	9,260.75	257.49	9,003.26	9,247.50
February	6,558.38	256.89	6,301.49	6,203.50
March	7,048.94	361.42	6,687.52	6,885.00
April	7,460.41	226.54	7,233.87	7,189.50
May	6,334.10	237.34	6,096.76	6,186.00
June	6,766.25	167.62	6,598.63	6,776.00
Total	85,042.03	2,922.84	82,119.19	82,387.50

Balance brought forward from June 30, 1907		$2,323.44
Gross receipts July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908		85,042.03
Total		87,365.47
Less amount refunded	$2,922.84	
Less amount received for subscriptions to catalogue	178.50	
		3,101.34
To be accounted for		84,264.13
Balance carried forward to July 1, 1908:		
Trust funds	1,609.90	
Unfinished business	266.73	
		1,876.63
Fees applied July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908		82,387.50

EXHIBIT B—*Statement of fees paid into Treasury*

Date	Check number	Amount	Date	Check number	Amount
1907			1908		
July 8	636	$1,200.00	Jan. 6	666	$1,289.00
15	637	1 300.00	13	667	4,500.00
22	638	1,400.00	20	668	1.700.00
29	639	1,600.00	27	669	1,400.00
Aug. 5	640	1,009.00	Feb. 3	670	1,400.00
12	641	1,800.00	7	671	247.50
19	642	1,600.00	10	672	1,500 00
26	643	1,600.00	17	673	1.300.00
Sept. 3	644	1,500.00	24	674	1.300.00
6	645	320.00	Mar. 2	675	1.700.00
9	646	700.00	6	676	403.50
16	647	1,800.00	9	677	1,200.00
23	648	1,700.00	16	678	1,500.00
30	649	1.700.00	23	679	1,600.00
Oct. 4	650	782.00	30	680	1,600.00
7	651	900.00	Apr. 6	681	985.00
14	652	1.600.00	13	682	2,600.00
21	653	1.600.00	20	683	1.500.00
28	654	1,400.00	27	684	1,600.00
Nov. 4	655	1.200.00	May 4	685	1,200.00
5	656	119.00	6	686	289.50
11	657	1,600.00	11	687	1.600.00
18	658	1.400.00	18	688	1,400.00
25	659	1,400.00	25	689	1,500.00
Dec. 2	660	1,500.00	June 1	690	1,500.00
6	661	281.00	5	691	186.00
9	662	1,100.00	8	692	1,400.00
16	663	1.500.00	15	693	1,400.00
23	664	1,600.00	22	694	1,500.00
30	665	1,400.00	29	695	1,500.00
			July 3	696	976.00
			Total		82,387.50

EXHIBIT C—*Record of applied fees*

Month	Number of titles, foreign productions	Fees at $1 each	Number of titles, United States productions	Fees at 50 cents each	Total number of titles entered	Total monthly applied fees for titles recorded
1907						
July	797	$797.00	8,797	$4,398.50	9,594	$5,195.50
August	968	968.00	9,036	4,518.00	10,004	5,486.00
September	1,127	1,127.00	8,154	4,077.00	9,281	5,204.00
October	1,178	1,178.00	8,474	4,237.00	9,652	5,415.00
November	1,012	1,012.00	7,792	3,896.00	8,804	4,908.00
December	952	952.00	9,211	4,605.50	10,163	5,557.50
1908						
January	748	748.00	13,867	6,933.50	14,615	7,681.50
February	921	921.00	7,942	3,971.00	8,863	4,892.00
March	861	861.00	9,135	4,567.50	9,996	5,428.50
April	1,000	1,000.00	9,316	4,658.00	10,316	5,658.00
May	873	873.00	7,743	3,871.50	8,616	4,744.50
June	1,008	1,008.00	8,830	4,415.00	9,838	5,423.00
Total	11,445	11,445.00	108,297	54,148.50	119,742	65,593.50

Month	Number of certificates, foreign	Fees at 50 cents each	Number of certificates, United States	Fees at 50 cents each	Total certificates	Fees at 50 cents each
1907						
July	202	$101.00	2,130	$1,065.00	2,332	$1,166.00
August	180	90.00	2,276	1,138.00	2,456	1,228.00
September	401	200.50	2,352	1,176.00	2,753	1,376.50
October	249	124.50	2,186	1,093.00	2,435	1,217.50
November	187	93.50	2,065	1,032.50	2,252	1,126.00
December	177	88.50	2,178	1,089.00	2,355	1,177.50
1908						
January	178	89.00	2,714	1,357.00	2,892	1,446.00
February	174	87.00	2,162	1,081.00	2,336	1,168.00
March	171	85.50	2,394	1,197.00	2,565	1,282.50
April	177	88.50	2,638	1,319.00	2,815	1,407.50
May	226	113.00	2,291	1,145.50	2,517	1,258.50
June	244	122.00	2,228	1,114.00	2,472	1,236.00
Total	2,566	1,283.00	27,614	13,807.00	30,180	15,090.00

EXHIBIT C—*Record of applied fees*—Continued

Month	Copies of record	Fees at 50 cents each	Assignments	Charge for assignments	Search fees	Total applied fees
1907						
July	191	$95.50	50	$47.00	$5.00	$6,509.00
August	126	63.00	37	36.00	7.00	6,820.00
September	105	52.50	46	49.00	.....	6,682.00
October	189	94.50	99	87.00	5.00	6,819.00
November	186	93.00	42	52.00	2.00	6,181.00
December	195	97.50	42	53.00	3.50	6,889.00
1908						
January	156	78.00	44	35.00	7.00	9,247.50
February	118	59.00	74	82.00	2.50	6,203.50
March	232	116.00	53	57.00	1.00	6,885.00
April	122	61.00	76	63.00	.....	7,189.50
May	154	77.00	73	100.00	6.00	6,186.00
June	140	70.00	47	47.00	.....	6,776.00
Total	1,914	957.00	683	708.00	39.00	82,387.50

EXHIBIT D—*Copyright business (monthly comparison). Annual report for the fiscal year from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908*

[Comparative monthly statement of gross cash receipts, executed business, number of entries, daily averages, etc.]

Month	Gross receipts			
	Monthly receipts	Monthly increase	Monthly decrease	Daily average
1907				
July	$6,772.43	.....	$167.67	$260.48
August	7,179.19	$406.76	.....	265.90
September	6,605.38	.....	573.81	275.22
October	7,343.10	737.72	.....	271.96
November	6,327.06	.....	1,016.04	253.08
December	7,386.04	1,058.98	.....	295.44
1908				
January	9,260.75	1,874.71	.....	356.18
February	6,558.38	.....	2,702.37	273.26
March	7,048.94	490.56	.....	271.11
April	7,460.41	411.47	.....	286.94
May	6,334.10	.....	1,126.31	253.36
June	6,766.25	432.15	.....	260.24
Total	85,042.03	.....	.....	.....

EXHIBIT D—*Copyright business (monthly comparison). Annual report for the fiscal year from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908*—Continued

Month	Business executed			
	1907-8	Increase	Decrease	Daily average
1907				
July	$6,509.00	----------	$324.50	$250.35
August	6,820.00	$311.00	----------	252.59
September	6,682.00	----------	138.00	278.42
October	6,819.00	137.00	----------	252.56
November	6,181.00	----------	638.00	247.24
December	6,889.00	708.00	----------	275.56
1908				
January	9,247.50	2,358.50	----------	355.67
February	6,203.50	----------	3,044.00	258.48
March	6,885.00	681.50	----------	264.81
April	7,189.50	304.50	----------	276.52
May	6,186.00	----------	1,003.50	247.44
June	6,776.00	590.00	----------	260.61
Total	82,387.50	----------	----------	----------

Month	Number of entries					
	Foreign	United States	Totals	Increase	Decrease	Daily average
1907						
July	797	8,797	9,594	--------	344	369
August	968	9,036	10,004	410	--------	371
September	1,127	8,154	9,281	--------	723	387
October	1,178	8,474	9,652	371	--------	357
November	1,012	7,792	8,804	--------	848	352
December	952	9,211	10,163	1,359	--------	407
1908						
January	748	13,867	14,615	4,452	--------	562
February	921	7,942	8,863	--------	5,752	369
March	861	9,135	9,996	1,133	--------	384
April	1,000	9,316	10,316	320	--------	397
May	873	7,743	8,616	--------	1,700	344
June	1,008	8,830	9,838	222	--------	378
Total	11,445	108,297	119,742	--------	--------	--------

EXHIBIT E—*Statement of gross cash receipts, business executed, number of entries, etc., for eleven fiscal years, 1897–98, 1898–99, 1899–1900, 1900–1901, 1901–2, 1902–3, 1903–4, 1904–5, 1905–6, 1906–7, 1907–8*

GROSS RECEIPTS

Month	1897–98	1898–99	1899–1900	1900–1901	1901–2	1902–3	1903–4	1904–5	1905–6	1906–7	1907–8
July	$4,257.70	$5,102.74	$5,156.87	$5,571.51	$5,382.28	$5,429.52	$5,380.97	$5,540.30	$5,779.98	$6,469.68	$6,772.43
August	4,525.27	4,675.96	4,846.97	5,864.68	4,880.60	4,504.56	4,958.30	5,770.70	6,071.25	5,601.93	7,179.19
September	5,218.87	4,714.82	6,078.95	4,986.62	5,295.87	5,539.67	5,658.48	6,849.35	6,405.60	6,137.15	6,605.38
October	5,556.21	5,149.07	5,583.59	6,027.36	5,399.03	5,651.16	6,323.42	6,704.89	6,789.36	6,786.13	7,343.10
November	4,292.88	4,788.30	5,479.15	5,068.11	5,019.10	5,646.93	5,303.93	6,056.79	6,310.94	6,920.64	6,327.06
December	6,512.60	6,435.56	6,728.06	7,332.53	7,201.64	8,005.75	8,581.60	7,699.47	7,981.03	7,856.74	7,386.04
January	6,074.03	6,050.86	7,649.80	7,155.68	7,604.08	8,053.81	7,502.53	8,946.60	9,321.94	10,992.30	9,260.75
February	4,606.92	5,141.40	5,523.47	4,803.50	4,810.59	5,360.48	6,185.14	6,029.62	6,259.18	6,318.95	6,558.38
March	5,138.78	6,300.02	6,515.43	6,049.07	5,899.56	6,119.54	6,567.73	7,311.90	6,965.43	7,662.29	7,048.94
April	5,053.21	5,198.69	6,086.82	5,789.03	5,580.14	6,005.89	5,996.58	6,806.66	6,954.68	7,524.81	7,460.41
May	5,386.93	5,593.50	5,660.36	5,580.11	5,762.92	5,395.02	6,540.88	6,531.99	6,814.08	8,173.59	6,334.10
June	4,476.16	5,034.73	5,762.86	5,297.05	5,569.27	5,821.58	6,303.27	6,192.29	6,957.45	6,940.10	6,766.25
Total	61,099.56	64,185.65	71,072.33	69,525.25	68,405.08	71,533.91	75,302.83	80,440.56	82,610.92	87,384.31	85,042.03

EXHIBIT E—*Statement of gross cash receipts, business executed, number of entries, etc., for eleven fiscal years, 1897–98, 1898–99, 1899–1900, 1900–1901, 1901–2, 1902–3, 1903–4, 1904–5, 1905–6, 1906–7, 1907–8*—Continued

BUSINESS EXECUTED

Month	1897–98	1898–99	1899–1900	1900–1901	1901–2	1902–3	1903–4	1904–5	1905–6	1906–7	1907–8
July	$3,769.00	$4,724.50	$4,789.50	$5,115.00	$4,886.50	$4,781.00	$5,001.00	$5,553.50	$5,520.50	$6,350.00	$6,509.00
August	4,296.00	4,266.50	4,709.50	5,404.50	4,837.50	4,599.00	5,043.50	5,707.50	5,734.50	5,584.50	6,820.00
September	4,559.50	4,537.50	5,357.50	4,738.00	4,828.00	5,388.50	5,406.00	6,431.50	6,171.50	5,559.00	6,682.00
October	4,899.00	4,744.00	5,317.00	5,494.50	5,175.50	5,492.50	5,945.50	6,873.00	6,752.00	6,865.50	6,819.00
November	4,062.00	4,269.50	4,810.50	4,500.50	4,360.00	5,242.00	5,250.50	5,653.00	5,802.00	6,420.50	6,181.00
December	5,262.00	5,088.50	5,183.00	6,339.00	6,176.50	7,228.50	7,441.00	6,760.00	7,458.00	7,863.50	6,889.00
January	6,224.50	6,192.50	8,000.50	6,410.50	7,765.00	8,107.00	8,120.50	9,432.50	9,719.00	10,590.00	9,247.50
February	4,204.00	4,505.50	5,032.50	4,546.50	4,629.00	5,159.00	6,001.50	5,544.50	6,076.50	6,190.00	6,203.50
March	4,865.00	5,312.50	5,871.50	5,416.50	5,473.50	5,993.00	6,146.50	7,266.00	6,777.50	7,399.50	6,885.00
April	4,835.50	4,899.00	5,535.50	5,653.50	5,271.50	6,025.00	5,953.50	6,635.00	6,610.00	7,145.50	7,189.50
May	4,610.50	5,076.00	5,229.50	5,045.50	5,809.00	5,074.50	6,160.00	6,014.50	7,020.50	7,883.50	6,186.00
June	4,339.50	4,651.00	5,369.50	5,023.50	5,475.00	5,784.50	6,159.50	6,187.00	6 556.00	6,833.50	6,776.00
Total	55,926.50	58,267.00	65,206.00	63,687.50	64,687.00	68,874.50	72,629.00	78,058.00	80,198.00	84,685.00	82,387.50

EXHIBIT E—*Statement of gross cash receipts, business executed, number of entries, etc., for eleven fiscal years, 1897–98, 1898–99, 1899–1900, 1900–1901, 1901–2, 1902–3, 1903–4, 1904–5, 1905–6, 1906–7, 1907–8*—Continued

NUMBER OF ENTRIES

Month	1897–98	1898–99	1899–1900	1900–1901	1901–2	1902–3	1903–4	1904–5	1905–6	1906–7	1907–8
July	5,015	5,653	6,835	7,514	7,010	6,748	7,107	7,778	8,241	9,023	9,594
August	5,618	6,005	6,525	7,822	6,776	6,451	7,147	8,059	8,337	8,142	10,004
September	6,106	6,188	7,571	6,685	6,684	7,132	7,605	8,487	9,001	7,792	9,281
October	6,368	6,316	7,627	7,901	7,305	7,771	8,289	9,326	9,778	9,682	9,652
November	5,288	5,682	6,814	6,210	5,909	7,397	7,352	8,109	8,317	9,374	8,804
December	7,408	7,288	7,284	9,693	9,190	10,792	10,248	9,436	10,936	11,557	10,163
January	9,220	9,556	12,808	9,871	12,241	12,808	12,546	15,116	15,358	16,841	14,615
February	5,514	6,552	7,521	6,421	6,333	7,144	8,519	7,939	8,639	8,991	8,863
March	6,350	7,417	8,311	7,755	7,757	8,663	8,657	10,879	9,628	10,750	9,999
April	6,494	6,834	8,089	8,062	7,527	7,839	8,412	10,066	9,402	10,422	10,316
May	6,222	6,888	7,508	6,974	8,325	6,907	8,546	8,845	10,411	11,317	8,616
June	5,942	6,589	7,905	7,443	7,921	8,327	8,702	9,334	9,656	9,938	9,838
Total	75,545	80,968	94,798	92,351	92,978	97,979	103,130	113,374	117,704	123,829	119,742

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS, YEARLY FEES, AND NUMBER OF ENTRIES

Year	Gross receipts	Increase	Decrease	Yearly fees	Increase	Decrease	Number of entries	Increase	Decrease
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*			
1897–98	61,099.56			55,926.50			75,545		
1898–99	64,185.65	3,086.09		58,267.00	2,340.50		80,968	5,423	
1899–1900	71,072.33	6,886.68		65,206.00	6,939.00		94,798	13,830	
1900–1901	69,525.25		1,547.08	63,687.50		1,518.50	92,351		2,447
1901–2	68,405.08		1,120.17	64,687.00	999.50		92,978	627	
1902–3	71,533.91	3,128.83		68,874.50	4,187.50		97,979	5,001	
1903–4	75,302.83	3,768.92		72,629.00	3,754.50		103,130	5,151	
1904–5	80,440.56	5,137.73		78,058.00	5,429.00		113,374	10,244	
1905–6	82,610.92	2,170.36		80,198.00	2,140.00		117,704	4,330	
1906–7	87,384.31	4,773.39		84,685.00	4,487.00		123,829	6,125	
1907–8	85,042.03		2,342.28	82,387.50		2,297.50	119,742		4,087

EXHIBIT F—*Table of entries of titles made during the fiscal years 1901–2, 1902–3, 1903–4, 1904–5, 1905–6, 1906–7, and 1907–8, arranged by classes*

	1901–2	1902–3	1903–4	1904–5	1905–6	1906–7	1907–8
Class A. Books:							
(a) Books (vols.) and pamphlets	8,399	10,589	15,870	16,037	15,504	16,651	----------
(b) Booklets, leaflets, circulars, cards	9,174	7,827	3,361	3,366	4,567	5,195	----------
(c) Newspaper and magazine articles	6,699	8,050	8,593	10,457	9,190	9,033	----------
Total	24,272	26,466	27,824	29,860	29,261	30,879	30,191
Class B. Periodicals (numbers)	21,071	22,625	21,496	22,591	23,163	23,078	22,409
Class C. Musical compositions	19,706	21,161	23,110	24,595	26,435	31,401	28,427
Class D. Dramatic compositions	1,448	1,608	1,571	1,645	1,879	2,114	2,382
Class E. Maps and charts	1,708	1,792	1,767	1,831	1,672	1,578	2,150
Class F. Engravings, cuts, and prints	5,999	5,546	6,510	11,303	10,946	12,350	10,863
Class G. Chromos and lithographs	2,010	2,232	2,384	2,581	3,471	2,733	2,734
Class H. Photographs	13,923	13,519	14,534	15,139	17,269	15,836	16,704
Class I. Fine arts: Paintings, drawings, and sculpture	2,841	3,030	3,934	3,829	3,608	3,860	3,882
Grand total	92,978	97,979	103,130	113,374	117,704	123,829	119,742

EXHIBIT C—*Table of articles deposited during eleven fiscal years, 1897–98, 1898–99, 1899–1900, 1900–1901, 1901–2, 1902–3, 1903–4, 1904–5, 1905–6, 1906–7, 1907–8*

	1897–98	1898–99	1899–1900	1900–1901	1901–2	1902–3
1. Books:						
(a) Books proper	5,575	5,834	6,552	7,746	7,227	9,222
(b) Volumes, circulars, leaflets, etc	4,698	4,136	5,273	5,772	6,253	5,255
(c) Newspaper and magazine articles	3,261	5,185	8,351	3,212	5,577	7,097
2. Dramatic compositions	391	507	561	634	815	986
3. Periodicals number	13,726	9,777	14,147	17,702	19,573	21,498
4. Musical compositions	17,217	19,376	16,525	19,709	21,295	19,801
5. Maps and charts	1,296	1,478	1,353	1,718	1,506	1,801
6. Engravings, cuts, and prints	2,911	3,525	3,523	5,687	5,036	5,830
7. Chromos and lithographs	747	1,252	1,257	1,817	1,757	2,006
8. Photographs	5,777	7,695	12,115	13,264	13,884	13,790
9a. Miscellaneous unclassified articles	375	14				
	55,976	59,217	69,915	79,857	83,389	87,286
Two copies of each article were received	111,952	118,434	139,830	159,714	166,778	174,572
Foreign books received under act of March 3, 1905						
9. Photographs with titles of works of art for identification, one copy each	853	1,709	1,614	2,569	2,948	2,947
Grand total	112,805	120,143	141,444	162,283	169,726	177,519

EXHIBIT G—*Table of articles deposited during eleven fiscal years, 1897–98, 1898–99, 1899–1900, 1900–1901, 1901–2, 1902–3, 1903–4, 1904–5, 1905–6, 1906–7, 1907–8*—Continued

	1903–4	1904–5	1905–6	1906–7	1907–8	Total
1. Books:						
(a) Books proper	12,967	13,389	12,893	12,992		
(b) Volumes, circulars, leaflets, etc.	3,084	2,910	3,602	5,340	25,363	237,927
(c) Newspaper and magazine articles	7,883	9,081	7,833	8,403		
2. Dramatic compositions	1,098	1,224	1,380	1,568	1,904	11,068
3. Periodicals (number)	20,320	23,457	22,116	23,554	21,378	207,248
4. Musical compositions	21,203	22,984	24,801	27,308	27,673	235,472
5. Maps and charts	1,547	1,817	1,708	1,572	2,082	17,938
6. Engravings, cuts, and prints	5,938	10,460	10,239	11,233	11,125	76,068
7. Chromos and lithographs	2,167	2,443	3,039	2,589	2,682	21,554
8. Photographs	14,258	13,954	16,210	16,672	16,306	143,725
9a. Miscellaneous (unclassified articles)						389
	90,465	101,719	103,821	111,231	108,513	951,389
Two copies of each article were received	180,930	203,438	207,642	222,462	217,026	1,902,778
Foreign books received under act of March 3, 1905				585	796	1,381
9. Photographs with titles of works of art for identification, one copy each	3,869	3,986	3,496	4,000	3,900	31,891
Grand total	184,799	207,424	211,138	227,047	221,722	1,936,050

Appendix III

DIVISION OF MANUSCRIPTS

(Report by Worthington C. Ford, Chief of the Division)

See also pp. 20–24 of this Report

MANUSCRIPT GIFTS: *Innes papers*

There have been two important gifts of manuscript collections during the past fiscal year, and two bequests of such have become effective.

The gift of the Papers of Harry Innes by Mr. George D. Todd, of Louisville, Ky., stands first in importance in the historical value of the papers themselves. Innes was of Virginia origin, but his public career was largely spent in Kentucky, with the early legal annals of which his name is closely associated. He held high judicial offices at critical times, when the Spanish intrigues sought to separate Kentucky from the Union and when Burr's ambitions looked to the establishment of an independent State to the southward—one carved out of Spanish territory. For a certain period of the history of the Middle West these Innes Papers are invaluable, and while the sixteen volumes now given to the Library contain what must be only a part of the original collection, the remnant is notable on one aspect of that history. To the history of Virginia in the war of independence they contribute not a little, for Innes was one of the agents to receive the contributions levied in kind, in cattle, grain, and other produce—a form of taxation made necessary by the disappearance of the paper bills of credit—the only circulating medium then in use. There are a large number of returns and issues made under this cumbersome form of obtaining the means of feeding the army—a phase of an economy of the war but little studied in the past because of the lack of proper material. There are also the papers relating to the trial of Aaron Burr and the arrest of Blennerhasset; the proceedings of the

Innes papers Democratic Society of Kentucky, which sought to obtain the free navigation of the Mississippi River and was involved in the intrigues of Spain to establish her influence in the West; and those relating to the famous suit for libel which Innes brought against Marshall. The collection consists of some 3,000 pieces, and naturally contains not a little about local institutions and matters of personal interest, of value to the historian of Kentucky or the genealogist. The many names of writers representing the first settlers of Kentucky, will add to the like genealogical information given by the Breckinridge Papers. Among the more notable names represented by letters, often series of letters, are, Thomas Jefferson, James Wilkinson, John Taylor, of Caroline, George Nicholas, Edmund Pendleton, Thomas Law, John Aylett, and many members of the Innes family. There are some legal papers relating to suits in which Innes was engaged and some printed broadsides and pamphlets. Altogether it is a collection worthy of study, and makes an important addition to what was already in the Library on Virginia and early Kentucky history.

Riggs papers Of another character are the papers of the old firms of Riggs & Company and of Corcoran & Riggs, presented to the Library by Mr. E. Francis Riggs, of Washington, D. C.—the papers of a mercantile and banking house whose name has been long closely and honorably associated with the capital city. The 5,000 pieces comprise correspondence with their agents or connections in foreign countries, notably in Central and South America, and afford a very good account of the foreign trade between the United States and the countries to the southward. Prices of commodities, details of shipments, political and commercial rumors, and actual news formed the subject-matter of those letters, some of which date as early as 1816, and give information to be obtained with difficulty from any other source. The economist can draw much of value from this collection, and on the banking side it is quite as strong. The placing and management of State debts, the subscription to the national loan of the Mexican

war period, and relations with George Peabody, are examples of what is to be gleaned from these papers.

Henley Sm papers

The manuscripts bequeathed to the Library by the late Mr. J. Henley Smith were delivered in the course of the year, and contain series of letters from Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and John Quincy Adams, Mrs. Adams, and Mrs. Madison, Benjamin Rush, William Wirt, John Randolph, John Howard Payne, Joel Barlow, Henry Clay, Joseph Reed, and Lafayette. In addition are many single examples of notable writers. The threefold nature of this collection accounts for the variety of matter. There are the Smith Papers proper, which include correspondence of Jonathan Bayard Smith and Samuel Harrison Smith (founder of the National Intelligencer) and his wife; some papers of the family of Tobias Lear, Washington's secretary; and some of William Thornton, architect of the Capitol. The mere names, however, give little evidence of the contents of the papers. The letters of Washington relate to certain houses which were being constructed for him in the capital city; those of Jefferson touch upon the sale of his library to the nation; those of Joel Barlow were written to his wife during his journey to Poland to interview Napoleon on American affairs, a journey which cost him his life. The social life in the early years of the city of Washington is touched upon, and original verses by the Adamses, Thornton, and (Mrs. Washington ?) are more than curious.

Lowery beq

Of quite another character are the transcripts and notes from Spanish sources received under the will of the late Woodbury Lowery, of Washington, D. C. Mr. Lowery spent many years in obtaining material for his history of the "Spanish Settlements within the present Limits of the United States," 1513–1574. To natural aptitude for such an undertaking he added special connections in Spain, which threw open to him the public and private collections of that country, and his use of original material gave to his volumes a coloring of permanent value. The eighteen volumes of transcripts, notes, and lists which constitute his bequest are an invaluable source of information, a fit

proof of his intelligently directed industry and of his historical judgment. Ten of the volumes relate to Florida, five to New Mexico, and the balance to miscellaneous matter on those territories and to California, Texas, and Louisiana. His history was left in an unfinished state, but this material is a partial compensation to students in the same field.

Papers of David Murray From Mrs. David Murray, of New Brunswick, N. J., was received a series of manuscript papers and addresses by the late Dr. David Murray, who was summoned to Japan by the government of that country to superintend the reformation of its system of education. For six years, from 1873, Doctor Murray remained in that service. His achievements there were thus stated by Professor Fujisawa at a memorial dinner given in Tokyo in April, 1905:

> "He [Dr. Murray] set his heart and soul to the various tasks entrusted to him by the Japanese Government, such as the carrying out, and in some respects, remodelling the elementary school system, the outline of which had been drawn before his advent, nourishing the germ of the present Imperial Tokio University, laying the foundation of women's education in Japan, etc."

These papers deal with educational problems in Japan and on other miscellaneous subjects, the whole serving to illustrate the life work of the man and his labors in the service of Japan.

Lafayette papers A labor of love and a gift of unique character are embodied in the 40 manuscripts presented to the Library by M. Émile Edouard Cellérier, President of the International College of Heraldry, in behalf of himself and his daughter, Mademoiselle Louise France Cellérier, in memory of his deceased wife, Madame Gabrielle France Cellérier, née Cunningham, of New York. They consist of material relating to the history of the Lafayette family, beginning with the year 1025, prepared in fitting heraldic form and beautifully executed by hand. The manuscripts, which date respectively from the time of the Crusades down to near the period of the French Revolution, were collected from the cabinet of the renowned genealogist, Hozier, from which they were obtained by Mr. Cellérier. They are listed in full on pp. 126–127.

In material of the war of independence the Library gains by the gift of Mrs. George W. Morgan, of Mount Vernon,

Ohio. Few figures are so closely connected with the early period of the development of the western country as that of Col. George Morgan, whose name occurs frequently and prominently in the Journals of the Continental Congress, and later in connection with land ventures in the north and southwest. The details of this gift are given in the list, printed on p. 124; and, few as they are, they serve to show his connection with the men of his day and the confidence they reposed in him. Morgan p.

Of the middle period the note of Thomas Ewing on his resignation takes precedence for its historical interest—a gift from Thomas Ewing, jr., of New York. It is a grateful addition to the Library, which, though exceedingly strong on the Democratic-Republican side, possesses comparatively few records of the Whig party. Attention should also be drawn to the gift of Lawson papers, from Judge James Alfred Pearce, of Chestertown, Md.

The civil war is represented by the gifts from the family of William H. Trescot, through Edward A. Trescot, of Pendleton, S. C., and Gaillard Hunt, of Washington; from Mrs. E. V. D. Miller, and from Mrs. Mary Early Hawn, both of Washington, D. C. It is only natural that the Library should not possess many records of that period, so thorough were the efforts of the War Department to gather the available material for its "Records of the Rebellion," but this circumstance makes every addition the more welcome. Miss A. Young, of Newcastle, Del., gave a series of military and civil commissions held by Nicholas Young, U. S. Army, and Mr. R. W. D. Connor, of North Carolina, three printed tickets and broadsides of the Reconstruction period.

Mr. Grenville Kane, of New York, presented an interesting diary of a voyage to the Far East in a U. S. Sloop of War, in 1853–4, and Mr. John B. Peaslee, some interesting literary autographs. Of personal or family interest is the gift of Morris-Croxall papers by Mrs. Morris L. Croxall, of Washington, D. C.

Two of the oldest banking institutions of New Orleans, La., gave to the Library a set of impressions of their notes of issue circulating before 1860, printed in fours and unsigned. Of the Canal Bank the notes were

New Orleans banks: Notes

(two issues), twenties (three issues), fifties, and one hundreds. Of the Citizens' Bank the notes were fives (two issues), tens (two issues), twenties, fifties, one hundreds, and one thousand. All of the notes of this latter bank are in French as well as in English. Apart from their interest as specimens of old-time bank notes, they possess an artistic interest, as the larger number of the plates were made in New Orleans, and bear portraits not to be found in any other form. For example, the five and ten dollar notes of the Shreveport Branch of the Citizens' Bank carry a vignette of C. C. Cammack, then cashier of the branch, and the twenty and fifty dollar notes bear the vignette of the president of the bank, Edmond J. Forstall. One of the later issues carries the portrait of A. B. Roman, the governor of Louisiana.

No single collection of papers of size was purchased in the last year, but the detailed list shows what individual pieces were thus obtained. It does not follow that no collections were offered, but that the valuation placed upon them by their possessors was beyond what in the opinion of the Library the papers were worth as historical material. There is a strange misconception as to the value of papers to the Library. The principal object in obtaining manuscript material is to preserve it and make it accessible to students. For this primary object the Library invites gifts and deposits of family and other papers of whatever description, and gives every assurance of safety and good usage. But it is not in a position to buy largely material that is almost wholly of a personal or local interest, or to pay exorbitant prices for material even of general and permanent interest. When such matter is offered every consideration possible is given to determine liberally its value as historical material and as completing what records are already in the Library. But the tendency of those owners of family papers who will not part with them except for a price is to hold them at figures which make their purchase by the Library impracticable. They are affected by personal considerations, by sentiment, and by an imperfect knowledge of the relative importance of the writers or subject-matter. The erratic course of the "autograph"

market has in part been responsible for this. A collector anxious to complete a certain series of writings, such as those of the Presidents or their Cabinets, will pay for a desired specimen a price out of all proportion to its autographic or historical value, and that price will be quoted as the true market price of a letter or document of that person. The Library can not regard such quotations as expressive of the true value of the paper, and it does not collect mere autographs. MSS.: Purchases

Three pieces purchased stand out as of special importance:

1. From Germany was obtained the original manuscript translation of Franklin's Autobiography, made by his close friend, Louis Guillaume Le Veillard. The existence of such a translation has been known, but it was supposed to have been lost. What gives it a certain value is that it contains some lines not in the original English version, and that nearly one-half of the manuscript is in Le Veillard's own hand. There are a number of translations of the famous Autobiography into French, by various hands and of varying degree of merit. This particular translation has apparently never been printed, and there is reason to believe it was prepared by Le Veillard under the immediate eye of Franklin himself. Though Franklin's knowledge of French was imperfect, he could suggest the manner of translating certain words or phrases, and thus give the final form to the work. Even without such intervention the manuscript is of high interest.

2. Another Franklin item consists in the original manuscript of Condorcet's Éloge on Franklin, read before the French Academy, November 13, 1790. There are no less than three forms or stages of this Éloge, two in the writing of Condorcet, and one by a secretary, but bearing many corrections and additions by Condorcet. Only the last form is complete, but the others show the development of the writer's thought and the earlier and rejected paragraphs he prepared.

3. More than a year ago there was offered to the Library what purported to be a royal decree issued by Philip the Fourth of Spain, on March 22, 1638, and touching the

MSS.: Purchases. Decree of Philip IV

possession of certain rights in the West Indies appertaining to the Columbus family. The form of the decree was perfectly correct, the signatures corresponded to those known to be genuine, and the watermark of the paper was exactly similar to what was found in other royal decrees of that date. Some doubts, however, existed as to its authenticity, but did not suffice to prevent the Library from purchasing it. A photographic copy was sent to the American Minister in Spain, who submitted it to the Director of the Archives of the Indies, at Seville, Señor Pedro Torres Lanzas, who later courteously reported as follows:

His Excellency WILLIAM MILLER COLLIER,
Minister of the United States of America, Madrid.

RESPECTED SIR: With my usual pleasure and interest I took up the matter which you were pleased to entrust to me in your courteous and appreciated note of the 19th of the current month, in reference to the photographic copy (which I return herewith), and in answer thereto I have to state:

First. In case 140, shelf 2, bundle 1, endorsed "Unassorted general. Registers, resolutions, and writs of execution in affairs of justice and in the Council—1605 to 1748," volume 1, folio 327, vuelta, there is an entry which states, verbatim:

"Marqués de Villanueva de Ariscal. On the said day (March 22, 1638), another cédula was despatched, [ordering] that the said justices (magistrates) fulfil a *requisitoria* in so far as it might be justified in law, on the petition of the Marqués de la Piobera as guardian of the Duque de Beraguas."

This establishes the fact that the Royal Cédula was promulgated.

Second. It can not be affirmed decisively that the photographic Royal Cédula is genuine and authentic, since no duplicate has been found with which it may be compared; but there are no reasons to doubt its authenticity, if one bears in mind the existence of the entry copied [above], and the fact that the type or class of handwriting (*letra*), composition, signature of His Majesty, etc., of the photographic copy, agree with those of other cédulas of the same date which are preserved in this Archive.

Third. There are examples of Royal Cédulas of the same date, written on stamped paper. (Third seal.)

This is as much information as I can give you in reply to your kind letter.

Hoping sincerely that I have satisfactorily answered your questions, I am, I repeat, as ever, your most attentive and trustworthy servant,

PEDRO TORRES LANZAS.

This reply practically establishes the authenticity of this document, the contents of which are of such immediate interest that a translation is printed, as follows:.

Royal Cédula given in Madrid, March 22, 1638, to give possession in the Indies to the Duque de Beragua y Jamaica of that which belongs to Don Pedro Colon y Portugal.

The King.

My Viceroys, Presidents and oidores of the Provinces of Peru and of New Spain, governors, *corregidores*, *Alcaldes mayores*, and *ordinarios*, and [all] other Judges and Justices whatsoever of all the cities, *villas*, and *lugares*, of my Kingdoms of the Indies and Provinces thereof, Isles and Main land of the ocean sea, and each and every one of you in your districts and jurisdictions, before whom this my cédula may be shown: Know that through Don Agustin Homodey, Marques de Villaneuba del Arisçal y de la Piobera, as *curador* of Don Pedro Nuno Colon y Portugal, Duque de Beragua, Conde de Jelbes, Marques de Jamaica y de Villamicar, it has been reported to me in my Council of the Indies that the said Duke had in those my Kingdoms all the revenues from the said estates of Beragua and Jamaica, and in particular that there were paid to him sixteen thousand ducats of silver, warrants for which were drawn upon my Royal Treasury of Panamá; and the *requisitorio* which he presented set forth clearly the death of Don Alvaro Colon y Portugal, late Duque de Beragua, and the succession to the said estates of the said Duque Don Pedro, his son, and the said guardianship, and of his being ordered to give possession of the said estates and revenues; and in order that he might take [possession], he prayed that I should command that my Royal Cedula be given, or whatever my will should be: And the members of the said my Council having considered the matter, I have thought well to command you, as by these presents I do command, that [this cedula] being before you presented, or you being thereby required, you examine the said *requisitorio*, which will be shown you in the original, with this, signed by Licentiate Don Alvaro Flores, *teniente* of my *corregidor* of this Villa of Madrid, and by Nicolas Gomez, one of the secretaries thereof (*escribano del numero della*), dated Feb. 19 of this present year, and that you observe, fulfil, and execute it, and cause it to be observed, fulfilled, and executed in every particular, according to the tenor thereof, so far as it has authority in law. Done in Madrid, March twenty-eighth, sixteen-hundred and thirty-eight.

I the King.

By order of the King our Lord, Don Fer[nan]do Ruiz de Contr[eras]

[RUBRIC]

Duplicate

[RUBRIC]

That the Justices of the Indies fulfil a *Requisitorio* in so far as it has authority in law, by petition of the Marques de Villanueba del Ariscal y de la Piobera, as *curador* of Don Pedro Colon y Portugal, Duque de Beragua.

New Orleans Customs records

The records of the United States custom-house at New Orleans, La., having been condemned so far as they were not required for the conduct of the ordinary business of the office, a selection was made from them for the Library. From the leading port of export in the South, and the most important port for the Middle West before the days of railroads, the records were expected to contain good historical material. Nor was this expectation unrealized. In no case had the earlier commercial reports of the foreign trade of the country been fully analyzed or properly tabulated. The very form of the return and the crude methods employed in combining forbade satisfactory results. A recurrence to the original invoices and manifests would in part overcome the serious defects the published reports contained, and for this reason the original returns of imports and exports at New Orleans to 1820 were saved. They need only the labors of investigation to develop their historical interest, but some of them speak for themselves. There are the returns of the coastwise trade in slaves at this port from the first years of the office; the lists of flat boats on which was floated the produce of the Middle West, the circulars issued by the Treasury on customs procedure, and the correspondence between the Treasury and the Collector. Among the records were found the papers of the Custom House while under the Confederacy, a long series of papers relating to trade, blockade running, and fiscal and commercial regulation. All of this material was transferred to the Library for preservation. The bulk is large and being still unopened no account can be given of the number of papers contained. A conservative estimate would be about 50,000.

The progress in obtaining transcripts from English sources of material relating to America is shown by the general list appended to this paper.

MANUSCRIPTS AND BROADSIDES

I. GIFTS, 1907–8

From Dr. Marcus Benjamin, Washington, D. C.:

Letters and papers relating to the formation and organization of the Society of the national trust for places of historic interest or natural beauty.

From Oswald G. Boyle, Philadelphia:

Anderson, Robert. Letter to Edward H. S. Boyle, 1861, Feb. 3. A. L. S.

From Miss S. E. Buttolph, Astor Library, New York:

Menus of the North German Lloyd line, Fifth Avenue Hotel, N. Y., and others.

From Munif Carsoussi-Zadé, Persia:

Two original poems in Arabic: La Gloire and L'Auréole. A. D. S.

From Émile Edouard Cellérier, Paris:

A collection of forty original manuscripts relating to the genealogy of the Marquis de Lafayette, together with portrait prints. [For the list in detail see pp. 126–127]

From the Citizens Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans:

Sheets of bank-notes of various denominations issued by the bank and its Shreveport branch prior to 1861.

From R. W. D. Connor, Raleigh, N. C.:

State election tickets, 1868. For and against the Constitution of North Carolina. (Two pieces)

Broadside of a "Conservative Meeting," 1871, Thomas Bragg and others to Judge Bond.

From Morris Le Grand Croxall, Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Edith Pye Weeden, Austin, Tex., through Mrs. Morris L. Croxall:

The Croxall collection of business and private papers of the Morris and Croxall families. (About 60 pieces)

From Thomas Ewing, jr., New York:

Diary of Thomas Ewing, 1841. A. D. with a contemporary copy of Ewing's letter of resignation, Sept. 11, 1841.

From Edward St. John Fairman, Florence, Italy:

Autograph poems: "To Andrew Carnegie," "In Memoriam. Alfred Bernhard Nobel," and an imprint of poem "To France." In memory of the *Jena* explosion.

From A. P. Fousti, Victoriaville, Quebec:

A rational system of phonography by Brother Francis and A. P Fousti. 2 vols.

From Miss Jane B. Haines, Cheltenham, Pa.:

Invitation of the Women's committee, Philadelphia Orchestra, 1908, and card published by the Society for organizing charity, 1908.

From Mrs. Mary Early Hawn, Washington, D. C.:

Miscellany of envelopes used during the civil war, a Confederate bond, and letters to James S. Phelan from Charles Dudley Warner, James Grant Wilson and others. (25 pieces)

From J. W. Hirsch, New Orleans, La.:

New Orleans Poll Tax Association campaign posters, 1907. Nos. 1–20.

From Prof. J. H. Hollander, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.:

Compilation of financial and commercial statistics of Porto Rico, 1850–1899.

From the Iowa Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Des Moines, Iowa:

Invitation to the twenty-first annual reception and dinner at Des Moines.

From Grenville Kane, New York:

Diary of a voyage to China and Japan in the U. S. Sloop of War *Vandalia*, 1853–4. 1 vol. (Diary kept by Quartermaster's Clerk William B. Allen.)

From De B. Randolph Keim, Washington, D. C.:

Two volumes of newspaper clippings of his dispatches to the New York Herald, 1862–4, and press notices and a volume of miscellaneous autograph letters received by him.

From Sergeant Prentice Knutt, Washington, D. C.:

A broadside circular to members of the American scientific association on meteorological calculations.

From the late Woodbury Lowery (by bequest), Washington, D. C.:

Copies of manuscripts relating to Spanish settlements in the United States, from originals in foreign archives: relating to Florida, New Mexico, California, Texas, and Louisiana. 19 vols. Chiromantishe Wegweisser, 1707. 1 vol.

From J. L. McBrien, Lincoln, Nebr.:

Nebraska. Department of public instruction. Circular of Washington-Lincoln day celebration, 1908

From Mrs. E. V. D. Miller, Washington, D. C.:

Telegrams to Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn relating to field operations from April, 1862, to January, 1863. (75 pieces)

From S. G. Monce, Unionville, Conn.:

Shinn, George. Order to the Provost-marshal, 1863, Sept. 6.

From Mrs. George W. Morgan, Mount Vernon, Ohio:

Miscellaneous papers: George Morgan's commission from the Continental Congress as Indian Agent, 1776, and letters of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lafayette, and others; and the resolution of thanks from the Pennsylvania legislature to the Pennsylvania officers serving during the Mexican War, engraved form, addressed to Brig. Gen. George W. Morgan.

From Mrs. David Murray, New Brunswick, N. J.:

Papers and addresses on Japanese educational, political, social, and other matters; lotteries in the United States, Indian wampum, and miscellaneous subjects.

From Miss Elizabeth Todd Nash, New York:

Reproduction from photograph of muster roll of Capt. Daniel Hands' company, 7th Connecticut regiment. 1776, Sept.

From the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company, New Orleans, La.:

Sheets of bank-notes issued prior to 1860.

From Judge James Alfred Pearce, Chestertown, Md.:

Miscellaneous letters to Brig. Gen. Thomas Lawson from Lewis Cass, Jefferson Davis, Winfield Scott, and others, with two commissions of Lawson. (88 pieces) Also miscellaneous letters of Abraham Lincoln, Daniel Webster, and others. (10 pieces)

From John B. Peaslee, Westville, N. H.:

Miscellaneous letters from George Bancroft, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Henry W. Longfellow, John G. Whittier, Edmund Clarence Stedman, and others. 1864–85 A. L. S. (17 pieces)

From P. Lee Phillips, Washington, D. C.:

Broadside issued [1900] by the "Stop the [Boer] War Committee." William T. Stead's "Hell let loose."

From Joseph Plass, Washington, D. C.:

Broadside hymns published by the American anti-slavery society and others, 1862–4, and a political caricature of Gov. Seymour's speech to the New York draft rioters [July 14, 1863].

From Mrs. N. T. Pulsifer, New York:

Election ticket of the first Confederate Presidential election, 1861, Nov. 6.

From F. Francis Riggs, Washington, D. C.:

Business and financial papers of the firms of Corcoran & Riggs and Riggs & Company, 1816–1880.

From J. G. Rosengarten, Philadelphia:

Facsimile of the first edition of the song "Dixie." 1859.

From H. P. Scratchley, Bloomfield, N. J.:

Brounner, La *Baronne* de. Letter to Mons. Brown. 1808, May 24. A. L. S.

From the late J. Henley Smith (by bequest), Washington, D. C.:

The Henley Smith Collection of miscellaneous manuscripts of Washington, Jefferson, Lafayette, etc.

From Lindsay Swift, Boston, Mass.:

Kock, Charles. Letter to Gen. Grover. 1863, July. A. L. S.

From George D. Todd, Louisville, Ky.:

Papers of Judge Harry Innes: Letters, 1772–1816; Papers relating to Burr's trial in Kentucky and James Wilkinson; Innes's correspondence with [illegible] **decisions in the U. S. District court of Kentuck[illegible] and miscellaneous papers and letters of [illegible] 16 vols.**

From Walter Toepfer, Toledo, Ohio:

St. Clair, Arthur. Writ to the sheriff of Westmoreland County. 1774.

From the family of William H. Trescot, through Edward A. Trescot, of Pendleton, S. C., and Gaillard Hunt, Washington, D. C.

William Henry Trescot's memoir of events leading up to his resignation as Assistant Secretary of State of the U. S. in 1860. A. D. Also press copies of two letters to the Governor of South Carolina after his resignation, Dec. 14 and Dec. 20, 1860.

From J. E. West, Jersey City, N. J.:

A legal document of Aaron Burr. 1804, Feb. 4. A. D. S.

From Miss A. Young, New Castle, Del.:

Various military and civil commissions of Nicholas Young, U. S. A. 1813–1838.

A LIST OF THE LAFAYETTE PAPERS PRESENTED BY M. CELLÉRIER

No. 1. A. D. 1025, Genealogical chart of the house of La Fayette.

No. 2. 1025–1496, Historical fragment concerning Gilbert, Fourth Seigneur de La Fayette, who served in the Crusade, A. D. 1209.

Nos 3, 4, and 5. 1410–1463, Three manuscripts comprising a complete biography of the Maréchal de La Fayette, 1417 to 1429.

No. 6. 1417–1483, Historical and genealogical notes concerning Chevalier Gilbert de La Fayette.

Nos. 7 and 8. 1441–1466, Two notes concerning the compensation of Gilbert de La Fayette.

Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12. 1446, Proofs of the nobility of the House of La Fayette.

No. 13. 1509, Promotion to Chevalier of Antoine de La Fayette at the battle of Agnadel.

No. 14. 1538, Military receipt signed Antoine de La Fayette.

No. 15. 1546, Agreement between Loys de La Fayette and the Cardinal de Ginry.

No. 16. 1546, Military receipt with signature of Lieut. Jehan de La Fayette.

No. 17. 1550, Agreement between Claude de La Fayette and the Canons of the Holy Chapel of the Palace at Paris.

No. 18. 1572, Genealogical tree in colors on parchment, showing the arms of Jean de La Fayette and Jeanne his daughter.

Nos. 19 and 20, Genealogy of the house of La Fayette; manuscript of the seventeenth century.

No. 21. 1578, Genealogical table of family Motiez de La Fayette Champestière (1578).

No. 22. 1625, Deed of sale of the Seigneurie of Maydat from Claude de La Fayette to his son François de La Fayette.

No. 23. 1640, Succession of Esther de La Fayette (from the Archives of Malta).

No. 24. 1665, Page from a printed record showing the sixteen quarterings of the Count François de La Fayette, son of Jean de La Fayette and Marguerite de Bourbon, with arms of the La Fayette and Bourbon families.

Nos. 25 and 26. 1665–1667, Marriage record and recognition of nobility of Chevalier Motier de Champestière.

No. 27. 1694, Marriage record of Madeleine Motier de La Fayette de Champestière.

No. 28. Arms and genealogical record of the family of La Fayette from A. D. 1284.

Nos. 29 to 40. Collection of twenty-four genealogical notes giving the alliances and parentage of members of the family of La Fayette since the fourteenth century.

To this foregoing collection is added eight supplementary exhibits or annexes, as follows:

Annexes 1, 2, 3, and 4. Arms of the family of La Fayette as they were registered under the reign of Louis XIV by Charles d'Hozier.

Annex 5. Portrait of General Marquis de La Fayette, companion in arms of General Washington.

Annex 6. Medallion portrait of General La Fayette, with vignette and biographical notice; 1790.

Annexes 7 and 8. Two portraits of General Marquis de La Fayette.

Annexes 9 and 10. Two engravings of La Fayette of the period of the war of American Independence, and the French Revolution.

II. GENERAL LIST OF ACCESSIONS, 1907–8

UNITED STATES

Continental Congress:

Thomson, Charles. Letter to the Governor of North Carolina, 1786. L. S.

Finance:

Byrd, William. Four lottery tickets, Byrd's lottery, 1767. Receipt for money paid for tickets in his lottery, 1768. Lottery tickets: Potowmack, 1762; Fredericktown, 1761, and Watson's, 1762.

Revolution:

British and Continental orderly-books of the siege of Savannah, 1779. 2 vols.

Civil war:

Confederate States of America. Coupon bond for $100, 1863.

Unofficial envelopes used during the war. (45 specimens)

Shinn, George. Order to the Provost marshal, 1863.

Van Dorn, Earl. Telegrams relating to field operations from April, 1862, to January, 1863. (75 documents)

Virginia troops. 2d Regiment. Behavior at Bull Run, 1861.

Spanish Settlement:

Copies of manuscripts relating to Spanish settlements in the United States from originals in foreign archives. 19 vols. relating to Florida, New Mexico, California, Texas, and Louisiana. (The Woodbury Lowery Collection)

National Trust for places of historic interest or natural beauty:

Letters and papers relating to formation of the Society.

INDIVIDUAL STATES

Delaware:

Miscellaneous land grants and deeds, 1684–1800. (27 pieces, parchments and papers)

Louisiana:

Citizens Bank of New Orleans. Sheets of bank-notes of various denominations issued by the bank and its Shreveport branch prior to 1861.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Co. Sheets of bank-notes issued prior to 1860.

New Orleans Customs House Records, 1803–65.

New Hampshire:

Miscellaneous Revolutionary pay and quartermaster receipts and abstracts. (165 pieces)

New York:

General Assembly Act to facilitate the settlement of accounts with the United States, 1784. D. S. Robt. Harpur, Dy. Secy of State.

Virginia:

Augusta County. Proceedings of meeting of Freeholders, 1775. (Copy made in 1855)

Caroline County. Inhabitants representation to the Legislature, 1797.

Currency note for £2, 1773.

Governor Fauquier's commission appointing justices of oyer and terminer for trial of slaves. D. S. 1760.

Militia. General and brigade orders, 1800–1814. Returns of 2d and 19th Regiments and miscellaneous military papers, 1814.

Porto Rico:

Compilation of financial and commercial statistics, 1850–1899.

PERSONAL

Allason, William. Miscellaneous commercial papers and accounts of the Colonial and Revolutionary period. (12 pieces)

Ambler, John. Letters, papers, etc. 1800–37.

Anderson, Robert. Letter to Edward H. S. Boyle, 1861, Feb. 3. A. L. S.

Baldwin, J. B. Pardon for rebellion against the United States, 1865.

Beatty, Henry. Letters received by him relative to his command at Crany Island while the British were in Hampton Roads, 1813. (14 pieces)

Brounner, La *Baronne* de. Letter to Mons. Brown, 1818. A. L. S.

Brown, Aaron V. Letter to James Phelan, 1848. A. L. S.

Burr, Aaron. Legal document. 1804. A. D. S.

Carroll, William. Letter to Maj. Henry Lee. 1827. A. L. S.

Christian, Samuel P. Letter to Thomas T. Boulden. 1831. Two letters to James W. Boulden. 1835. A. Ls. S.

Clarke, Elijah. Letter to William Tait. 1794. A. L. S.

Clay, Henry. Letter to Charles L. Peyton. 1841. A. L. S. A silk badge displaying Clay's picture and the legend "The People's Welfare My Reward."

Condorcet, Marie Jean Antoine Nicolas Caritat, Marquis de. *Éloge de Franklin.* (1790, Nov. 13] Auto. draft. In French, also a secretary's copy with Condorcet's MS. annotations.

Cooke, John Esten. Miscellaneous papers and letters, personal and family correspondence. 1846–77. (59 pieces)

Davis, Jefferson. Letters to James Phelan. 1870–6. A. Ls. S. (6 pieces)

Eggleston, Joseph, jr. Letter to Col. Everard Meade. 1781. A. L. S.

Fairfax, *Lord.* Miscellaneous unimportant land papers.

Floyd, John B. Letters to George F. Holmes. 1853. A. L. S. William M. Burwell. 1859. L. S. Mrs. Lavalette Holmes. 1861. A. L. S.

Force, Peter. Correspondence, private and personal papers of. (About 2,000 pieces)

Gallatin, Albert. Letter to Du Simitiere. 1783. A. L. S.

Gilmer, George R. Letter to Hugh B. Grigsby. 1856. A. L. S.

Graves, David. Commission as ensign in the Virginia militia. 1793.

Greene, Nathanael. Letter to Lt. Col. Henry Lee. 1781. L. S.

Grundy, Felix. Letter to Cave Johnson. 1833. A. L. S.

Grundy, James P. Letter to Cave Johnson. 1835. A. L. S.

Houston, Samuel. Letter to Mrs. Katherine D. Morgan. 1837. A. L. S.

Imboden, John D. Letter to John R. Kilby. 1861. A. L. S. Letter to the Winchester, Virginia, town council committee. 1863. A. L. S.

Innes, Harry. Papers and letters of. 1772–1816. 16 vols.

Jackson, Andrew. Letter to Col. T. Morgan. 1837. A. L. S.

Jefferson, Thomas. Account with Peter Craven, 1800–11 and letter to same, 1819. A. D. and A. L. S. Letter to Thomas Dinsmore. 1801. A. L. S. Letters and memoranda relating to the University of Virginia. 1814–26 (22 pieces); the Jefferson-Walker episode, 1805–6 (3 documents)

Keim, De B. Randolph. Autograph letters received. 1 vol.; Keim's dispatches to the New York Herald, 1862–4 and press notices. 2 vols. (Newspaper clippings)

Kock, Charles. Letter to Gen. Grover. 1863. A. L. S.

Lafayette, *Marquis* de. A collection of forty original MSS. relating to the genealogy of the Marquis de Lafayette, also a number of portrait prints. Letter to Washington. 1786. A. L. S. Silk badges commemorative of Lafayette's visit to the United States, 1824.

Lawson, Thomas. Letters received from Lewis Cass, John M. Clayton, Winfield Scott, and others. (88 pieces)

Lee, Henry, jr. Letter to Lt. Col. William Brown. 1781. A. L. S. Memoranda respecting Wilkinson, Burr, and others; Letter to Andrew Jackson, 1833, A. L.; Letter to Richard T. Brown, 1833. A. L. S.; Account of Lee's funeral, 1818.

Lee, W. D. Letter to William B. Burwell. 1852. A. L S.

Lewis, Lawrence. Receipts. 1826–37.

McNeil, John. Miscellaneous papers relating to the War of 1812 and personal matters. 1802–45.

Matthews, George and Sampson. Land grant in Virginia. 1771.

Meade, *Bishop* William. Letter to *Bishop* Polk. 1856. A. L. S. Letters to John Stewart. 1861–2. A. Ls. S. (13 pieces)

Millson, John S. Letter to John R. Kilby. 1861. A. L. S.

Monroe, James. Two letters on personal matters. 1821 and 1822. A. Ls. S. A letter respecting Andrew Jackson. 1825. A. L. S.

Moore, Andrew. Letter to Andrew Reid. 1807. A. L. S.

Morgan, George. Commission as Indian Agent. 1776.

Morris, Robert. The Croxall Collection of business and private papers of the Morris and Croxall families. (About 60 pieces)

Murray, David. Miscellaneous papers and addresses on Japanese educational, political, and other matters, lotteries in the United States, Indian wampum, etc.

Peaslee, John B Miscellaneous letters from George Bancroft, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Henry W. Longfellow, John G. Whittier, and others. 1864–85. A. Ls. S. (17 pieces)

Pendleton, Philip C. Letter to Hugh B. Grigsby. 1856. L. S.

Randolph, Edmund. Letter to *Bishop* Meade. 1811. A. L. S.

Randolph, John, of Roanoke. Letters relating to his religious enthusiasm. 1813–15. A. Ls. S. (6 pieces); Extract from his diary, 1808–33. (Contemporary copy); Letter to Edward Booker. 1816. A. L. S. Notes to Booker and Lewis Bouldin. A. Ls. [n. d.]

Riggs Papers. Business and financial papers of the firms of Corcoran & Riggs and Riggs & Co.

Rives, William Cabell. Letter to Maj. Henry Lee. 1831. A. L. S.

Roosevelt, Theodore. Letters to James S. Phelan. 1888. A. Ls. S. (2 letters)

Ryan, Abram J. Letter to Miss Mary Early. 1879. A. L. S.

Sage, B. I. Letter to Robertson and Burwell. 1863. A. L. S.

St. Clair, Arthur. Writ to sheriff of Westmoreland County. 1774.

Seabrook, Whitemarsh B. Letters respecting legal and legislative matters. 1849–50. (5 pieces)

Sherman, Roger. A collection of 26 land deeds and transfers.

Simms, William Gilmore. Letters to George Fred. Holmes. 1842–60. A. Ls. S. One letter, Holmes to Simms. 1843. A. L. S. (26 pieces)

Smith, J. Henley collection (The) Miscellaneous MSS. of Washington, Jefferson, Lafayette, and others.

Steele, John. Letter to Arthur Reid. 1792. A. L. S.

Stockton, Thomas. Letters and papers of. 1783–1845.

Stuart, Alexander H. H. Miscellaneous papers of. 1790–1866. (22 pieces)

Stuart, S. L. Letter to William M. Burwell. 1854. A. L. S.

Taney, Roger B. A legal opinion. 1815. A. D.

Thruston, B. Letter to Richard N. Johnson. 1834. A. L. S.

Trescot, William Henry. Memoir of events leading up to his resignation as Asst. Secretary of State. 1860. With press-copies of two letters to the Governor of South Carolina after his resignation, Dec. 14 and 20, 1860.

Tucker, George. Letter to Hugh B. Grigsby. 1859. A. L. S.

Tyler, John. Letter to Hugh B. Grigsby. 1860. A. L. S.

Van Dyke, Nicholas. Papers of. 1781–88.

Veillard, Louis Guillaume Le. *Memoires de Benjamin Franklin sur sa vie, traduits d'une copie du manuscrit original.* A. D.

Wallcut, Thomas. Letter to Samuel Holton. 1785. A. L. S.

Warner, Charles Dudley. Letters to James S. Phelan. 1855. A. Ls. S. (2 letters)

Williamson, C. P. Letters to James S. Phelan. 1890. A. Ls. S. (2 letters)

Wilson, James Grant. Letters to James S. Phelan. 1887 and 1890. A. Ls. S. (2 letters)

Wilson, Robert Burns. Letters to James S. Phelan. 1885–7. A. Ls. S. (10 pieces) Also two autograph poems.

Winchester, Thomas. Letter to David Winchester. 1835. A. L. S

Young, Nathaniel. Letters of. 1814–49.

Young, Nicholas. Various military and civil commissions. 1813–38. (8 pieces)

MISCELLANEOUS

Cuba:

Spanish Army in. Account book of Batallon Cazadores de la Patria, Numero 25. 5a. Compania. 1894–8.

Drama:

Merry, Robert. "The Tuscan Tournament" A. D. With newspaper notices and miscellany. 1798. 1 vol.

France:

Records of baronies: Bourbonnais, 1410–44. 1 vol.; Saint Desiré, 1380–1784. 12 vols. and 97 separate pieces; De Vaux, 1511–1780. 14 vols. and 69 separate pieces.

Great Britain:

Customs Commissioners. Restrike from the original plate of commission, in blank, issued to Boston customs officers prior to the Revolution.

Journals and Diaries:

Allen, William B. Diary of a voyage to China and Japan in 1853–4. A. D. 1 vol.

Ewing, Thomas. Diary, 1841. A. D. Also a contemporary copy of Ewing's letter of resignation, Sept. 11, 1841.

McCarter, ———. Copy of a journal kept during the war in the South. 1860–66. 2 vols.

Peale Titian Rembrandt. Journals: Maj. Long's first Western expedition, 1819; Wilkes's South Sea expedition, 1839–42. A. D. 4 vols.

Stirling, John S. Journal of a voyage from Cleveland to California via New York and Panama. 1875–6. A. D. 1 vol.

Worthington, Thomas. Diary. 1801–18. 9 vols. A. D.

Letter books:

Harris, Jonathan. Letter book. 1791–4. 1 vol.

Worthington, Thomas. Letter books. 1801–4 and 1822–5. 2 vols.

Poetry:

Carsoussi-Zadé, Munif. Two original poems in Arabic. A. Ds.

Fairman, Edward St. John. Poems: "To Mr. Andrew Carnegie;" "In Memoriam. Alfred Bernhard Nobel" Auto. signed poems. Also a print of "To France" In memory of the Jena explosion.

Stone, Jasper Jay. War Songs. A. Ds.

Religion:

St. Étienne de Fontenay. *Cartulaire de L'Abbaye de Fontenay, diocése de Bayeux.*

Stenography:

A rational system of phonography by Brother Francis and A. P. Fousti. 2 vols.

BROADSIDES

United States:

Acts of Congress. 1790–1. 32 broadsides signed by Thos. Jefferson as Secry. of State.

Gregg, Thomas. Controversy while commanding at Crany Island, Va., 1813.

Florida:

Speech of Gov. Skipwith to the Legislature of West Florida, 1810.

Louisiana:

New Orleans Poll tax association. Campaign posters 1907.

Massachusetts:

Photographs of broadsides: Martij 27, 1712; Elegy of Maj. Thomas Leonard, 1713; On the death of John Alden, 1687; On the death of Gershom Bulkley, 1713.

"British Barbarity and Piracy" (An election broadside) 1808.

"Genuine Whiggism" 1811? and miscellany.

Mississippi:

Address of welcome to Gen. Jackson at Natchez, 1840, Jan. 15.

Nebraska:

Department of public instruction. Circular of Washington-Lincoln Day celebration, 1908.

New Hampshire:

Miscellaneous broadsides, including a newspaper supplement with second part of Webster's reply to Hayne. (5 pieces)

New Jersey:

Princeton College circular of the American Whig Society, 1836.

New York:

Caricature of Gov. Seymour in his speech to the New York draft rioters. [July 14, 1863]

North Carolina:

State election tickets, 1868. (2 pieces)

Conservative Meeting, 1871.

Pennsylvania:

Baird, Samuel. Advertisement of land sale. 1806.

Legislature's resolution of thanks to Pennsylvania officers serving during the Mexican War. Engraved form. Signed by Gov. Johnston and addressed to Brig. Gen. George W. Morgan. 1849.

Four Philadelphia enlistment posters calling for recruits during the Civil War.

Miscellaneous proclamations and political pieces.

Rhode Island:

A Providence imprint of the United States Constitution. 1787.

South Carolina:

Gov. Pickens's speech on evening of the surrender of Fort Sumter. 1861, Apr. 13.

Tennessee:

Broadsides and pamphlets relating to state politics. 1829–46. (16 pieces)

Virginia:

Miscellaneous Revolutionary broadsides. (16 pieces)

Land warrant. 1780.

List of balances due from the several counties. 1782–90.

Lists of pensioners. 1786–92.

Presidential elector's ticket. 1800. And commission, 1808.

Schedule of pay of troops. 1813.

Winchester. Trust sale. 1839.

Front Royal. Trust sale. 1851.

Virginia.:

Election ticket of the first Presidential election of the Confederate States of America. 1861.

Augusta County mass meeting. [1865]

An Address to the Citizens of Frederick County, 186–.

Miscellaneous:

American anti-slavery society hymns. 1862–4. (3 pieces)

Ballads. A volume of 320 broadside ballads.

Barney, (Mrs.) Mary. Letter to Andrew Jackson. 1829. [On silk]

Confederate States of America. List of members of Congress. 1862.

"Dixie." Facsimile of first edition of the song. 1859.

France. *Projet d'armement en course deux frégates.* 1778.

Great Britain. Speech of James, Earl of Derwentwater, on the scaffold. 1715–16, February.

Hall, Joseph. Circular to the members of the American Scientific Association for meteorological calculations.

Menus of the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York, North German Lloyd Steamship Company, and others.

Quakers. An Epistle from the yearly meeting at Burlington, New Jersey. 1746; Epistles from the yearly meetings in London, with some few from the Pennsylvania and New Jersey meetings. 1755–1807.

Stead, William T. "Hell let Loose" [Boer War, 1900.]

III. LIST OF TRANSCRIPTS FROM MANUSCRIPTS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM, PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, AND BODLEIAN LIBRARY

British Museum:

Additional Charters—

5976 Letters of Attorney.

13585 Hopton Grant.

15568 Leverett's Certificate.

Additional MSS.:

4275 Letters of Divines.

4432 Papers relating to the Royal Society.

4435 Papers relating to the Royal Society.

5489 Papers of the Hill Family.

6190 Correspondence of the Society for the Encouragement of Learning, 1736–1745.

6394 Boswell Papers. The English Church in the Netherlands, 1600–1648.

11410 The West Indies, 1654–1682.

11602 R. Gibson's collections on the Navy.

12437 Proposal for settling on the Isthmus of Darien, 1701.

12438 Tracts by Edward Long.

British Museum. Additional MSS.:

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